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McKean County Miner.

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And every article to be found in a first-class Hardware Establishment.

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SMETHPORT, PA.

How to Detect Married People.

The Deer Lodge (Montana) *News Northwest* lays down the following rules:

If you see a lady and gentleman disagree upon trifling occasions, or correcting each other in company, you may be assured they have tied the matrimonial noose.

If you see a silent pair in a car or stage lolling carelessly, one at each window, without seeming to know they have a companion, the sign is infallible.

If you see a lady drop her glove and a gentleman by the side of her kindly telling her to pick it up, you need not hesitate in forming your opinion; or

If you see a lady whose beauty and accomplishments attract the attention of every gentleman in the room but one, you can have no difficulty in determining their relationship to each other—the one is her husband.

If you see a gentleman particularly courteous, obliging and good natured, relaxing into smiles, saying sharp things, and toying with every pretty woman in the room excepting one, to whom he appears particularly cold and formal, and is unreasonably cross—who that one is nobody can be at a loss to discover.

The rules above quoted are laid down as infallible in just interpretation—they may be resorted to with confidence; they are based upon unerring principles and deduced from every-day experience.

One of our readers up town is a sort of sub-scriber. He takes the paper when the other man is not around.

Thirteen is an unlucky number of persons to sit down to dinner—if there is only enough to go around comfortably for twelve.

A Farewell.

Farewell, days, and months and years;
Farewell, thoughts, and hopes, and fears;
Farewell, old delight and woe;
Farewell, sell of long ago!
In the old familiar place
Time sped on at slower pace—
Past recall indeed you lie,
Days, and months, and years gone by,
Now the old familiar door
Shuts us out for evermore!

Farewell, house—no more our home!
Others, in the years to come,
Hither homeward will return—
On the hearth their fires will burn;
Children that we do not know
Gather round the blithesome glow;
Other feet will tread the stair,
Other guests be welcomed there.
We, whose home it was before,
Shall be strangers *evermore!*

May be, in the years to come,
Past the house our feet may roam—
Over all a subtle change
Will have stolen and made it strange,
And the house we leave to-day
Will have vanished *quite away.*
In this house's joy and care
We shall have no lot nor share;
All our life herein will seem
Like a half-forgotten dream.
We shall be as ghosts, that come
Ling'ring round their ancient home,
If our feet pass evermore
Near the old familiar door.

Farewell, days, and months, and years;
Farewell, buried hopes and fears!
Whereso'er our footsteps stray,
Whether long or brief our stay,
Whatsoever good we find,
Many graves we leave behind.
So, farewell, old joy and pain,
We shall never know again!
Farewell, all things that we leave!
Surely, life and warmth must cleave
To the house, when we are gone.
Can it empty seem, and lone,
When the *echoes of the years,*
Hopes and joys, and griefs and fears,
Scarce have died *from roof and wall?*
Surely, ghostly steps will fall
On the bare, dismantled floors,
Gliding in at open doors,
Flitting up and down the stair.
Will not shadows wander there—
Shades more vague than shadows are,
Or than ghosts that break death's bar?
Sure our wraiths, when we are gone,
Oft will haunt the chambers lone—
Come to seek (ah, pa'er to find!)
All the years we leave behind?
Farewell, house, for evermore!
Farewell, *old familiar door!*
Farewell, home—yet no, not so—
Home goes with us where we go!

THE FATAL RIFLE.

It was at the battle of San Jacinto that the rifle came to my notice. We Texans having gained advantage *over* the Mexicans—whose first discharge had been aimed too high—*rushed on* while our enemies paused to reload their guns. Each man reserved his fire for some individual, so that the struggle was less a battle than a succession of duels. Without bayonets, we broke our rifles against their heads, and, with pistol or bowie-knife in hand, trampled down the dying men, plunging our blades into the breasts of the few who opposed us, into the backs of those who fled.

We were still full of memories of the Alamo. Never could we forget how the Mexicans had slaughtered every human being within its walls, save three—a woman, a child and a negro—and afterward burned the bleeding bodies in one horrible pile.

The war-cry of our band had been: "Fight for your lives, and remember the Alamo;" and the poor Mexicans, who were, after all, but the slaves of a blood-thirsty tyrant, thought of it also, and moaned as they fell: "Me no Alamo! Me no Alamo!" hoping to establish a claim for mercy, on the plea that they had no hand in that horrible affair.

In the midst of this conflict I saw my college chum, Howard Rathbone, in instant peril. I rushed to his aid. Having broken his gun over the head of one Mexican, he found himself beset by another, who cried out that he would avenge his brother's blood. As they grappled, the Mexican tried to use his rifle as my chum had his. It was in vain. Howard was the stronger. In a few moments he gained possession of the other's weapon, and struck him a blinding blow. Then, his hands being freed, he drew his bowie-knife and plunged it into the Mexican's heart. Meanwhile the savage tide of fighting men poured past. This was a little conflict by itself. Hardly any one noticed it, there were so many others. But as he fell, the dying Mexican clutched the cloth of the soldier's coat in the grip of death, and dragged him down upon his breast, where for a moment he lay as one who had cast himself upon the breast of a friend. Only a moment; but ere he had freed himself these words had been hissed into his ears:

"I curse the gun! May it prove the curse of your life!"

As the Texan struggled to his feet, wrenching the dead clutch from his jacket, he felt inclined to cast the rifle upon the ground. At that moment it was too necessary to him. The next, he was a tiger again, beset by other tigers.

"Me no Alamo!" moaned a bleeding Mexican.

He struck him down.

"Mother!" cried a boy, into whose breast he had plunged his blade.

For answer, he drove his iron heel into the face that was hardly more than a child's.

* * * * *

Seventeen years had passed since the battle of San Jacinto, when I went to the house of my former chum to see his daughter marry. Soon came the rustic supper, the music of two fiddles, dancing, and plenty of drinking—too much, by far, but it was the custom of the country. At last the bridegroom's father, standing beside the father of the bride, glanced up at the rifle hanging over the chimney-piece.

"Some of the relics of your fighting times, I reckon," said he.

"Yes," said Rathbone, "yes, I took that from a Mexican rascal at San Jacinto."

"Well, well," said the other, regarding the weapon with curiosity. "Sort of singular looking, ain't it? I never saw a Mexican rifle before. Can't see much of it now—it's so high up."

He had been drinking a good deal and was in high spirits. The same might have been said of the old soldier.

"I'll have it down," said he, "and let you see it."

He mounted on a chair and took the weapon in his hands, the thongs by which it was slung remaining on their nails.

"Here you are, friend," said he. "And now you've got in your hand a rifle that may have been the death of many a brave fellow at the Alamo. It's seventeen years since it was in anybody's hands, and its last shot, mayhap, was fired as a kind of salute to my girl, your boy's bride, who came into the world on that day, her mother not knowing whether she was a widow or not. Eh, mother?"

"Ah! that's a day to remember," said the wife.

"Pa has got his gun down," cried the bride. "Sam, I never saw the gun down before."

As he spoke the other man gave the rifle back into Rathbone's hands, and he stood holding it.

"You don't dare to shoot me," cried the bride. "Ah! pa, you're not as brave as you used to be. You don't dare aim at me."

"Yes, shoot us," laughed half a dozen wild Texan girls. "Shoot us—shoot us—shoot us!"

"Then I will, my pretty robins," cried the father. "One, two, three—fly away or I fire!"

He aimed the weapon that had hung useless on the wall for seventeen years—the gun the Mexican had cursed—at his daughter. It was just as safe a thing to do, in one's opinion, as if it had been a broomstick.

"Who's afraid?" cried the girl.

"Now then, one, two, three," said the soldier. "Bang!"

As he uttered the childish imitation of the sound of firearms, it was drowned in a real explosion. The gun went off, and the bride dropped to the floor with a scream. A bullet had entered her temple. She was dead when they lifted her in their arms. It was plain that, seventeen years before, the Mexican who had owned it had not fired after reloading. His dying words had been fulfilled. His gun had proved a curse to its captor But how?

I am not willing to admit supernatural agency. I maintain the gun exploded in accordance with the laws of loading and of friction. If men would only try to trace mysterious events to their source, superstition would soon cease. For one, I believe nothing ever occurred which could not be explained. That this is not the common opinion, the narrator is well aware.

But amid all his agony and remorse, my old chum persisted in one statement: He had not pulled the trigger. Those who had watched him closely, veterans expert in the use of firearms, declared that he had not—that the rifle seemed to fire itself off. All that the father could say was: "The gun is cursed. The Mexican cursed the gun."

To comfort him, we all agreed it was so. Indeed, I am not sure but they all thought it. Inwardly, I resolved to ferret out the mystery.

The horrible accident nearly broke his heart. He had been a fine-looking, upright, middle-aged man when his daughter's wedding day dawned; when he arose from the bed on which a long and terrible illness laid him, he was bent, like a patriarch of ninety, and his hair, from being brown and rich, was thin and white as snow.

As for the gun the Mexican had cursed, the soldier had never seen it since that day.

Strong in her tenderness for the father, even in her grief for her child, the mother had overcome her horror of the dreadful thing, and had carried it to the great garret. There she hid it in a lumber closet, so that it might not trouble her unhappy husband should his eyes ever look upon the things of this world again. He had never asked about it; he believed it had been destroyed. He did not know that the powder-horn and shot-bag hung beside it.

Again I was making my annual visit at the old homestead. It was a warm day, and my former chum had been afield since dawn. At noon his job was done, and the boys who had toiled with him followed him home, full of glee that their work was over.

"I shall take a nap, lads," he said, after dinner. "As for you, you can do the same, if you like, or go a fishing. There's plenty of trout in the kill, I'm told."

And as the boys both cried aloud that fishing was their choice, their father smiled upon them.

"Whatever troubles we've had, mother," he said, "we've two fine boys."

And he went to take his nap with a lighter heart than he had often had since the fatal marriage day.

But when he had fallen asleep, he began to dream strange, troubled dreams. He was at the battle of San Jacinto, and the Mexican's lips were at his ear.

"I cursed the gun." He heard again: "May it prove a curse to you!"

Other guns were firing all about them; he heard the noise, he smelt the smoke. Suddenly he awoke—the noise of the report of firearms was actually in his ears and he detected the odor of gunpowder.

He saw his wife on her knees in the middle of the room.

"What has happened?" he cried.

"I do not know," sobbed the poor woman.

"I heard a noise—I am frightened!"

Then they rushed together to the garret, whence came a sound of groans.

Meanwhile I had heard the boys go past my room and up the garret stairs, probably in search of fishing tackle. I called them back.

"Be careful, boys," I cautioned them, "about the lumber closet. There is an old gun in it that may be loaded. Don't go near it."

"All right," said Charlie. "Come on Will."

They went up stairs.

"Fishing is all very well," said the elder, but I'd like shooting better. What a pity father won't let us have guns."

He crossed the garret and opened the door of the lumber closet.

"Yes there the old thing is. I don't believe its loaded. What if it is? Reckon I know how to manage a gun!"

"Let's take it on the sly," said his brother. "Let it out of the window, and I'll carry it to the woods. There is the powder-flask and bullet-pouch, too. We can get some caps at the store, Charlie."

"A good idea," said Charlie, advancing toward the closet from which his brother came, trailing the gun after him. Neither of them guessed it was the weapon that had caused their sister's death. "Let's have it, Will," said he, and took it. Suddenly there was a flash, a report, and a horrible scream from the little fellow, who fell forward on his face at the feet of the elder. His prostrate form was what his wretched parents saw as we three rushed into the old garret.

The other boy stood, utterly unable to move, clutching the weapon that had caused all this.

"May God have mercy on us, it is the cursed rifle again!" cried the father. Then the boy found words.

"I swear I did not load it!" he said. "I swear I did not touch the trigger!"

And still his brother lay dead at his feet.

On the night before, I had seen a sight that might have prophesied this tragedy. Would heaven I had told of it!

The kitchen clock was striking eleven. In a country house like that people go early to bed. The family had been asleep an hour. I was reading, but paused to listen to the striking of the loud-mouthed clock. As it ceased, I fancied I heard a footfall upon the stairs. I opened the door. Slowly the noise came nearer. It had the sound that can come only from a bare foot. The next second I saw my host, Rathbone, approaching me.

"You'll catch cold, old fellow," said I. "Put on your coat."

To my surprise he answered not at all, but came slowly on.

Then I saw, for the first time, a somnambulist.

For a moment I hesitated whether to awake him. He was easily mortified; and my catching him in such a plight would prove disagreeable to us both. So I simply followed him.

He went on past my door, and up the stairs. At the garret entrance he stopped a second, then lifted the latch and entered. I was close behind.

Without the least hesitation he advanced to the lumber closet. I did not know the old rifle was there, and again I followed. The moonlight, streaming in through the chinks in the eaves and one broken window, made the dreary place quite light.

He turned the wooden button of the closet door, and drew out a powder horn. Then he brought out a bag of shot. And then—the fatal gun.

At once I remembered it. Who, indeed, that had ever seen it could forget the heavily chased mountings of silver, the grotesquely carved butt, the enormous barrel? With the recollection there flashed upon me such a horror as I had never felt.

Still, I was powerless to move. I tried to cry out. My tongue refused.

At last I found utterance. But in the brief moment I had thought of the consequences that must follow my awaking him. Here, evidently, was the precious secret kept so long—the clue to his daughter's death. No doubt the gun had been loaded before the fatal bridal day, in the same manner, and by the same man, in the same condition of somnambulism, as I saw it was being loaded now. The father was unconscious that he was really the murderer of his daughter. He knew the gun had gone off in his hands, but ascribed it to the Mexican's curse. Why should I undeceive him? Had he not sorrow enough? So I let him be. Shuddering, I saw him ram home the charge, then put the rifle back.

Was I not right? Is there any event so seemingly supernatural, so clothed in mystery, that chance cannot make it plain as any page of Nature's laws?

The old rifle is mine. It is gleaming at me even now.

The Grocer's Gift to His Preacher.

A Covington (Ky.) correspondent tells this: A merchant visited the city a few days ago, and, going to Cincinnati, purchased from a dollar store a table-caster, which he took home with him, and after putting a tag on it marked (fourteen dollars) made it a present to a Methodist preacher, whose church his family attended. The reverend gentleman took the package home, opened it, and examined the contents. The next day he brought the caster (with tag attached) back to the grocery man, and said to him: "I am too poor in this world's goods to afford to display so valuable a caster on my table, and if you have no objection I should like to return it and take fourteen dollars' worth of groceries in its stead." The merchant could do nothing but acquiesce, but fancy his feelings.

Spontaneous Generation.

An interesting account of an experiment made to solve the question of "spontaneous generation," is given in the following letter by Professor Tyndall to Professor Huxley:

Though the question of "spontaneous generation" is, I believe, practically set at rest for the scientific world, you may possibly deem the following facts of sufficient interest to be communicated to the Royal Society. I brought with me this year to the Alps sixty hermetically sealed flasks, containing infusions of beef, mutton, turnip and cucumber, which had been boiled for five minutes and sealed during the ebullition. They were packed in sawdust, and when opened here the drawn out and sealed ends of six of them were found broken off. These six flasks were filled with organisms, the remaining ones were pellucid and free from life. Two or three of them were subsequently broken by accident, but for six weeks fifty of the flasks remained perfectly clear. At the end of this time I took twenty-three of them into a shed containing some fresh hay, and there snipped off their sealed ends with a pair of pliers. The air of the hay-loft entered to fill the vacuum produced by the boiling in London. Twenty-seven other flasks were taken immediately afterward to the edge of a declivity, which might also be called a precipice, with a fall of about one thousand feet. A gentle breeze was blowing from the mountains, partly snow-covered and partly bare rock, toward the precipice. Taking care to cleanse my pliers in the flame of a spirit lamp, and to keep my body to the leeward of the flasks, I snipped off their sealed ends. The two groups of flasks were then placed in our own little kitchen, where the temperature varied from about sixty-five degrees to ninety degrees Fahrenheit. Result—twenty-one of the twenty-three flasks opened at the hay loft are filled with the organisms; two of them remain clear. All the flasks opened on the edge of the precipice remain as clear as distilled water. Not one of them has given way.

Setting Fire to Central Park.

Officer Meaney recently, while on duty in the upper portion of Central Park, New York, espied a large bonfire blazing brightly in the woods. He approached the burning pile, and was astonished to discover a middle-aged man, apparently immersed in deep thought, standing with his back to the burning brushwood, warming his coat-tails, and seemingly unconscious of his surroundings and position. In close proximity to the bonfire was a curiously-constructed hut, built without any regard for architectural design, and composed merely of several freshly-cut branches of trees, which, being entwined around the logs, helped to support and brace them. In this romantic residence, the interior of which contained neither furniture nor bedding, the stranger had determined to reside, at least temporarily, away from the strife and busy turmoil of the great metropolis. When the recluse was asked by the officer for an explanation of his conduct he failed to reply, and remaining perfectly motionless, with his eyes glancing hither and thither and revolving rapidly, he appeared as if transfixed to the ground. Officer Meaney, after extinguishing the fire, induced the would-be hermit to accompany him to to the Fifty-seventh street police court. The prisoner gave his name as Martin Anthony, and said he was of French descent. The complaint having been drawn up, the clerk handed it to Justice Wandell, who, after perusing the contents, speaking ironically, addressed the prisoner thus: "Well, Mr. Anthony, this is is a very serious charge. You are accused of setting fire to the Central Park and appropriating certain property therein wherewith to build a winter's residence. What have you to say?" The prisoner, who looked as if he was insane, feebly articulated something in reply which was inaudible. Justice Wandell came to the conclusion that Anthony was out of his mind, and I committed him to the care of the commissioners of charities and correction.

Rapid Locomotive Building.

Recently in the Michigan Central railroad shops, at Jackson, Mich., two gangs of workmen, numbering fourteen men each, attempted to put two locomotives together in the shortest time yet made. The Detroit *Free Press* says: The jacks were applied, the huge boilers were raised and bolted on their frames, then they were placed on their wheels with all possible expedition, while simultaneously work was progressing on every portion of the machines, which were rapidly assuming perfect form. Water was let into the boilers, and even while men were working at the grates the fires were kindled and the "infants" began to warm up for their work. At last one of them is ready for the smoke stack, and is pulled along the track until she stops beneath the one designed for her, which hangs above her.

"Lower away, cast off your tackle, go ahead," and the yard engine pulls her out of the house and to another shop for completion, her constructors working as she moves, and busy hands being employed in fastening the bolts which hold the smoke stack in its place. A few moments more and the last screw is turned, the last bolt is fastened, the engineer stands in his place, and in just two hours and fifty-five minutes from the time the signal to commence was given, the throttle is pulled, and the first of the twins moves off completed, followed a moment later by her mate.

All the pieces of machinery connected with the locomotive had been finished and ready for use beforehand, but none had been fitted. On the same day, the two new engines made trips of seventy-six miles each and worked nicely.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

A Summary of Governor Hartranft's Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: Many important and grave questions will occupy you during the coming session. Among these, the finances of the State, being of first importance, will claim a corresponding share of your time and attention. Fortunately, they are in such excellent condition, and the credit of the State so high, that you will probably have little difficulty in readjusting the funds to meet the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the year without imposing additional taxation.

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1877.

Receipts.

Balance in treasury, November 30, 1876	$981,907.62
General fund, ordinary receipts	4,334,905.43
Sinking fund, ordinary receipts	2,063,613.24
Sinking fund, new loan, five per cent.	8,000,000.00
Sinking fund, premium on new loan	361,272.32
Sinking fund, interest on sale of new loan	9,161.44
	$15,644,859.05

Disbursements.

Ordinary expenses	$4,010,381.30
Loans redeemed	8,033,196.88
Interest on loans	1,414,651.63
Premium on gold	18,756.38
Compensation, Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank	6,000.00
Coupon interest, paid at treasury	2,497.50
	13,482,483.19
Balance in treasury, Nov. 30, 1877,	$2,162,046.87

The total funded debt on December 1, 1877, was $22,940,814.31. Deducting from this sum Pennsylvania railroad bonds, representing an indebtedness, January 31, 1878, of $4,586,413.09; Allegheny Valley railroad bonds for $3,300,000 and a balance to sinking fund, November 30, 1877, of $1,703,614.87, there is left an indebtedness unprovided for of $13,350,786.35.

NEW FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

The new five per cent. eight million loan, for the redemption of the maturing loans of the Commonwealth, authorized by act of March 20, 1877, was duly advertised and the bids therefor were opened on the 1st day of May, 1877. The bids above par amounted to over $17,000,000, and the premium realized was $361,272.32. Of the eight millions of bonds redeemed with the proceeds of this loan over five millions were six per cent. currency interest bearing bonds, and the remainder were five per cent. gold interest bearing bonds. This reduction of the rate of interest will save the State more than fifty thousand dollars annually.

The statement of the general fund shows a deficit of $993,936.50, in regard to which the message says:

The depressed condition of the industrial interests forbids the attempt to meet this deficit by increased taxation. I therefore recommend that one-third of the revenue derived from the corporation tax be diverted from the sinking fund and paid into the general fund for the present year. There will still be ample funds, after payment of interest, to more than comply with the constitutional provisions for the redemption of the debt. The one-third so diverted, will in part, pay the extraordinary expenses of the July riots, which are estimated to be about five hundred thousand dollars. The balance of the deficit can only be avoided by the closest scrutiny of all appropriation bills and the strictest economy in all departments of the government.

SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

An examination of the many failures of these institutions during the year demonstrates that to allow them to be used as banks of discount is fatal to the interests of the depositors, even where the business is conducted with ordinary integrity and prudence. Banks of discount and exchange, although entitled savings banks, must be conducted as a business and cannot be managed as a trust. Money must be loaned to business men upon business paper, subject to the fluctuations of trade, and invested in speculations, which, while perfectly legitimate for a business man, involve risks which ought not to be taken by a trustee. The law should separate banks of discount for business purposes from institutions designed for the safe keeping of the earnings of the people, and ought not to allow them to be deceived by the name of savings banks, applied to what are, in reality, simply banks of discount and exchange.

The Governor also favors "a national postal savings fund," and believes it would be "a wise provision to create a bank examiner or commissioner with duties analogous to those of the insurance commissioner."

In regard to education the Governor fully recommends the trial of the cautious system of compulsory education of vagrant children proposed by the superintendent of public instruction.

THE JULY RIOTS.

The message gives a history of the July riots, and then says: Passing from these secondary matters to the broader and deeper lessons of the strike, while there is much to cause solicitude, there is much, also, to awaken confidence in the final solution of the problem. While capital held labor in ignorance and bondage, strikes were rare. Their frequent occurrence in a period that labor is growing more and more, to an equality in strength and importance to capital. Intelligence has spread itself among the laboring classes, they have learned to read and write, and to interchange their views, and formed associations, according to their new lights, for their protection and advancement. And if in this, as in many other cases, "A little learning is a dangerous thing," it is yet better than no learning at all, and is the progressive step to higher intelligence. On the other hand, under the influences of civilization, wealth became more and more diffused, and corporations grew up to collect the large and small amounts of unemployed capital, to build the gigantic works and conduct the great industries required by modern society. These two results are the inevitable consequences of increased intelligence and civilization. These great corporations, from the character of the enterprises, are of necessity, in most cases, monopolies. As such the people have a right to demand that, while the profits may accrue to private individuals, their management shall rise above merely selfish aims, and consult, also, the public utility and welfare. It has come to pass that in the conflict between capital and labor, the former is almost wholly represented by corporations, and the latter by various organizations.

The message advocates a scientific and industrial education for the working classes, in addition to the regular studies of the schools, and favors arbitration as a peaceful method of "adjusting the relations between capital and labor."

THE MILITIA.

The message speaks of the part taken by the militia during the labor troubles, and closes on that subject as follows: Recognizing the exact conditions of the problem we have to solve, I invite your co-operation in making some desirable changes in the law to better prepare the troops for active duty. The standing militia, in any future disturbance, that the railroads may be useless for transportation either by the absolute refusal of the engineers and crews to man them, or from tracks being torn up or bridges burned, makes it necessary to fully equip the militia for long marches and be fed. Except in one or two instances the troops, although in receipt of the regular yearly allowance of money, were found provided only with uniforms and arms, all the equipments for active, continuous and independent service—blankets, overcoats, haversacks, canteens, etc.—being in part or wholly wanting. A modification of the law is required to devote the fund to purely military purposes. The Executive has power by law to reorganize and reduce the National Guard, in accordance with the recommendation of the adjutant-general, but the action of the Legislature will be necessary to re-apportion the annual appropriation among the organizations and confer authority upon the adjutant-general to issue the allowance in clothing and equipments or in money, in his discretion, as the service requires.

I earnestly recommend that pensions be given to the widows and families of those of the militia who fell in the service of the State. The public welfare demanded the service in which these men lost their lives, and justice requires that the State, which profited by the sacrifice, should contribute to the support of those who have been deprived, for its sake, of their natural protectors. I trust that, upon the broad principles of common justice, this recognition of devotion to duty will be universally conceded, and that Pennsylvania, who has been so generous to the orphans of her volunteers will not be less than just to the widows and children of her militia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I desire to call your attention to several subjects, which, if of less importance than those just discussed, are yet of sufficient moment to demand consideration. The present law fixing the fees of county officers, passed in 1868, has been so often modified by special provisions that there is no longer any uniformity in its application and a general revision of the bill is advisable. I think, indeed, that the salary provision might advantageously be extended to all the counties of the State whose population falls below the constitutional limitation of one hundred and fifty thousand. The books of recorders of deeds of the several counties, fixed by the act of March 14, 1777, is now wholly disproportionate to the business of the office, and I, therefore, recommend that the security for the faithful performance of the duties of their office and preservation and delivery of the records be readjusted and increased. In connection with the geological survey, it would be well to make arrangements for a topographical survey of the State, and the preparation of accurate maps by the United States coast survey corps. It is said there is great doubt of the correctness of the present location of the boundaries and points of the State, and, as the expense would be slight and the results trustworthy and valuable, and probably reimbursed to the State by the sale of general and local minutely-detailed maps of the highest authority, I think it would be well to authorize the work. In 1867 the price of the pharmphlet laws was raised from fifty cents to one dollar per volume. Since the adoption of the new constitution the volume has decreased in size, and much complaint is made at the charge. I recommend the passage of an act fixing the price, where the volume does not exceed one hundred and fifty pages, at forty cents; where it exceeds one hundred and fifty pages and does not exceed three hundred pages, at sixty cents; and for all volumes containing over three hundred pages, one dollar.

In conclusion, I beg leave to renew my recommendations of last year, concerning forests, exemption laws, poll taxes and board of health—to preserve the first, prevent the waiver of the second, to equalize the third and establish the last.

CONCLUSION.

Assembling after the grave events of the year and confronted by the great questions to which they have given prominence, it is scarcely possible to exaggerate the importance of your labors. I have endeavored to lay before you an authentic statement of facts, and point out wherein, in my judgment, the machinery of government can be improved. Whether or not these views meet your approval, I heartily pledge, in advance, my cordial co-operation in any legislation that will give Pennsylvania a strong and just government, which can protect the good citizen in all his rights and open to the ignorant, the prejudiced and even the criminal the way to redemption and self-supporting industry. The *Divine* government that designs the salvation of the masses of men should be our model, and we should earnestly strive to enlarge the circle of intelligence and prosperity until it embraces all classes of the people.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

HARRISBURG, January 2, 1878.

Items of Interest.

Baked clay fence-posts are in use in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania.

Grave robbers—fellows who break open bank vaults without a smile.

Plevna means tears; and the Chicago *Times* says gently: "Tears have their time to fall."

The snow storms in the Balkans give Russian and Turk better opportunities for "sleighing."

A Texas dog, which was taken to Missouri, found his way back, 800 miles, to his old master's home.

Laura Bun, a young colored woman, is making speeches in Kentucky in favor of woman's rights.

A wholesale tea dealer is sometimes required to taste 150 cups a day, much to the detriment of his health.

It is the custom among certain tribes in Siberia that when a woman is married, she must prepare the wedding dinner with her own hands.

In ancient times the candidates for athletic honors in Greece were dieted on new cheese, dry figs and boiled grain with warm water; no meat was allowed.

A mother seeing her little girl nearly asleep in her chair, asked her if she had not better go to bed. "Oh, no, mamma, I only shut my eyes to keep the dust out."

The man who goes around buying farms and getting change for a $20 counterfeit bill, is now abroad in the land. When he comes along leave your foot-prints on him.

Elder Evans, of the Shakers, attributes to the use of animal food the thirst for intoxicating drinks. "I have found," he says, "by many years' experience, that whenever I get a man to abstain from use of flesh meats, much salt and other condiments, he easily leaves tobacco, alcohol and drugs."

Here is a story that teaches its own moral: Eliza Parker, a girl eighteen years of age, living on Torrence road, Cincinnati, with a piece of paper lighted a lamp, and threw the paper, still aflame, on the floor. By it her clothing was set on fire, and the poor girl was so badly burned that she died a few hours afterward.

Easily Attained.

There is not a house so shabby that it may not be improved by simple outside floral decorations, and converted into a bower of roses. Take that unsightly old rock, or that ancient stone wall that marks the straggling line of the ancestral acres next to the highway—a few roots of woodbine or ivy would convert them into things of beauty. Look at the unpainted wood house, its rough, gray boards suggesting nuthrift as well as unloveliness; set a grape-vine clambering over it, and you transform it into a bower, and have fruit for your table or jelly for the good housewife's store. There is no beauty at once so cheap and so blessed as the light of the sun; therefore, cut down some of the trees in your yard, if necessary, and let the health-giving sunshine into your dwelling. The girls can convert the stumps into pillars of "morning glories," or crown them royally with flower-baskets

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1878.

THERE is considerable uneasiness as to the future of the Republican Party, immediate and remote, growing out of the present disagreement concerning the Policy of President Hayes. It is safe to say that nine tenths of the Republicans of the United States do not approve of much that he has done, and yet there are probably three-fourths who are not disposed to criticise him harshly for the conspicuous results that have followed; believing that he was entitled to a fair trial of his policy, and in full confidence that he is as earnestly attached to Republican principles as any man who takes exceptions to his course. We believe that the Cabinet does not represent the Republican Party. There is a general feeling that Carl Schurz is an unsafe adviser, and that Mr. Evarts does not possess the confidence of the Republicans, and that the influence of these two eminent men, (distinguished for their abilities and honored for great services) is unhappily exerted, being to impress the President with the idea that the dissatisfaction is partial or insignificant, and that he has only to persevere to bring about a happy condition of things at the South, and to have a compact and enthusiastic following at the North.

The Civil Service policy of the Government has not been an element of strength, as it has been irregular, and indecisive; removals taking place without cause at the solicitation of influential officials, evidently on the old basis of political considerations. Recently the Senate refused to confirm the nominations made by the President to displace the Collector and the Naval officer at New York whose terms have not expired. It is reported that Mr. Hayes will send in new names, on the merging of the Senate, and thus a new and perhaps successful effort will be made to remove two competent and faithful officials, against whom no charges have been preferred. If that is done it will tend to increase the feeling of dissatisfaction, and promote dissatisfaction, not from personal considerations, but because it will be regarded as in conflict with the principles that are supposed to be at the basis of President Hayes' declarations made in his acceptance of the nomination, and in his Inaugural Message. Debates in either House of Congress may lead to hasty expressions, and array in actual hostility those to whom the President should look to support his Administration. It would be a result much to be deprecated, but it could not prove disastrous to the party, which has so glorious a record, which embraces among its members a large majority of those who fought to save the Union, and which party is now as it has been for twenty-three years, the party of progress, of enlightened liberty and equal political rights.

THE decision of the lower branch of the Legislature, to take up the calendar as it remained at the close of last session, will probably entail considerable bad feeling, if not a loss of time. The Senate had decided, previously, to begin legislation *de novo*, and, in an informal caucus disclosed its determination not to accede to any other line of policy. No joint caucus was held, and the disagreement between the two bodies is radical. There was no valid argument in favor of taking up the old calendar. It was burdened with scores of bills which could hardly do more than excite curiosity to inquire the reason why they were introduced at all. If they were intended to benefit anybody, the benefit would certainly be confined to a few who had been led to the verge of despair by the constitutional provisions against special legislation, and to attempt to gain some desired blessing by means of general bills. There was not a single important bill on the calendar which had not given evidence, by the difficulty of its progress, of the necessity of remodelling that would consume almost as much of the time of this session as though freshly introduced. Should the House not rescind its action a deadlock on the question will be the result, and it is to be hoped the Senate will not be the first to capitulate. The question will thus be disposed of as finally as though the decision to begin anew had been reached by both branches, and thus new legislation need not be retarded, unless the House shall persist in frittering its time away upon the old calendar without hope of its work receiving recognition at the hands of the Senate.

ACCORDING to a table compiled by Mr. W. P. Lindsay, clerk of the United States court at Pittsburgh, the bankruptcy cases in the Western district of Pennsylvania amount to 320 for 1877, a falling off of 24 as compared with 1876. There were 4 in Lycoming in 1876 and 5 in 1877. 1877 Centre had 3, Clinton 3, McKean 10, Northumberland 1, and Potter 1. The Western district of Pennsylvania is composed of 30 counties, and takes in the northern tier from Allegany to Wyoming and Luzerne. Allegany had the largest number of bankruptcies, of course, the list running up to 78, a falling off of 34 as compared with 1876.

UNLESS the Legislature at its present session shall give the subject favorable attention, the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools of Pennsylvania will go out of existence next year. It is stated that there are upwards of a thousand children who will be left homeless and helpless should the schools be closed under the law, and petitions are being circulated praying the Legislature to extend the operation of the law a few years. It is a matter that should certainly receive careful consideration and ample justice be done.—*Philadelphia Times.*

COMMISSIONS will be issued to Daniel J. Morrell as assistant, and Geo. W. Childs as honorary commissioners from Pennsylvania to the Paris exposition. The President is now considering whether he can give another honorary post to Pennsylvania; if so he will commission ex-Governor Bigler. The only remaining appointments due to Pennsylvania are two honorary commissioners to be nominated by Governor Hartranft.

IN accordance with the suggestions of the Governor's Message, Mr. Morgan, of Schuylkill county, has introduced in the House a bill to establish Boards of Arbitration to settle all questions of wages and other matters at variance between capital and labor.

STATE CAPITAL GOSSIP.

It is said to be settled that legislation will commence *de novo* this session, which means a short session.

DR. EARLY, of Elk county, has introduced a bill in the House allowing convicts to choose their own spiritual advisors.

A LOBBY from Luzerne county will beset the Legislature this winter in behalf of a new county bill, the chief design of which is the division of Luzerne.

It is given out by Senator Yerkes *that* Hon. Henry P. Ross, of Bucks county, will positively be a candidate before the next Democratic State convention for Supreme Judge.

THE legislature has been in session over two weeks, yet we have seen nothing of the *Legislative Record*. It promises to be two weeks behind this session again, as usual. A valuable publication for the people to pay for, that is.

SOME changes in the Senate committees are to be made. Senator Herr is to be transferred from the Chairmanship of the Judiciary to that of finance, and Stone of Warren, to succeed him. Herr is the leader on the Republican side, and will be next President *pro tem*, of the Senate.

THE effort of certain petroleum producers to obtain the enactment of a free pipe law, will be powerful and well sustained, and the matter will probably be one of the most interesting and exciting of the session. The proposed law will no doubt be fought with vigor, but men who ought to know what they are talking about, predict, even now, that the competing seaboard pipe line will be given a chance.

THE Aldermanic Committee, which was appointed in July to investigate the New York ring frauds, having concluded its labors, have made a long report to the Board of Aldermen, summing up the result. The committee make it appear that between January 1, 1868, and July 1, 1871, the enormous sum of $30,000,000 was fraudulently diverted from the City treasury by the corrupt practices of the ring, and that this does not include the amount stolen by the ring in the Board of Supervisors between 1860 and 1868. It is safe to assume, says the report, that from 1860 until July, 1871, the people of this city have been robbed to the extent of $50,000,000 at least. The amount recovered by all suits amounts to only $1,119,525, and when legal expenses are deducted there is left as a total net amount recovered only $876,241, or less than one-fiftieth of the amount stolen.

OF eighty members of the Maine Legislature there are but twelve lawyers. It is evident that in the Pine Tree State they do not believe lawyers to be just the kind of men to make laws.

IT is stated that the President has decided to appoint Mr. George W. Childs one of the honorary commissioners to the Paris Exposition.

THE political ground, and lofty tumbling of the New York *Tribune* is eliciting considerable comment.

RECIPROCITY.

From the Fairfield (Maine,) Chronicle.

He was the manager of a church fair, and one morning walked into the newspaper office and said:

"Want an item this morning?"

"Of course," replied the editor. Whereupon the visitor laid the following note upon the table.

"The ladies of the ——street church will give a fair at their vestry building next Friday evening. Literary and musical entertainments will be provided and a supper will be served to all who desire. The ladies in charge of the affair have much experience in such matter, and are sure to provide a good time. The admission will be only fifteen cents, and it is certain that no one can spend that amount to a better advantage. Be sure to go and take your friends."

When the editor read it he said:

"Oh, I see; an advertisement."

"No, not an advertisement. We prefer having it go in the local column," replied the manager.

And seeing the editor looked sceptical, he continued—

"It will interest a great many of your readers, and help a good cause; besides, we have spent so much money getting up our entertainment that we can't afford to advertise it without increasing the price of our tickets. In such a matter as this we should of course, be willing to help each other."

"Well," said the editor, if it goes into the local column of our newspaper, I suppose you would reciprocate by reading a little notice in your church next Sunday."

The visiting brother asked what notice, and the editor wrote and handed him the following:

"The Weekly Chromele, for the coming year, will be the best and cheapest paper in Maine. Its proprietor has had much experience, and has all the helps which a large outlay of money can procure. His paper has a larger circulation than any other paper published in the country, and is to be furnished at only $2. It is certain that no one can spend that amount to a better advantage. Be sure to take the Chronicle, and subscribe for your friends."

The manager hemmed and hesitated, and then solemnly said, that he doubted whether it would be judicious to read such a notice, but suggested that if it was printed, copies of it might be distributed at the door of the vestry on the evening of the entertainment.

"Yes," said the editor, "but it would attract more attention in the middle of the sermon. It will interest a large number of your congregation, and help a good cause; and besides, so much money is spent upon the Chronicle that I don't see how the owner can afford to print handbills to advertise it without increasing the subscription price. In such matters as these we ought to help each other."

Then the gentleman saw the situation.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale A PAIR OF LIGHT SLEIGHS. They are of home manufacture, and of the best material. They can be seen at Pratt's Wagon Shop, on Water street.

J. DIGEL.

Smethport, Pa., Jan. 10, 1878.—11-3.

WE DO

Printing at Lowest Rates

IN BEST STYLE.

Auditor's Notice.

ESTHER ORMSBY and LYDIA DOOLITTLE, vs. WILLIAM IRONS } In the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County. A. D., No. 153 February T, 1876.

And now Dec. 30, 1877., the Court appoint David Scarrett, as Auditor to distribute the fund arising from Sheriff Sale of real estate of defendant. By the Court.

All parties interested will please take notice, that I will attend to the duties of above appointment at my office in Smethport, on Tuesday, January 15, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons are required to produce and substantiate their claims.

DAVID STERRETT, Auditor.

14-16 d.

Wide Awake! Spicy! Newsy!

OIL CITY DAILY DERRICK.

For 1878.

Better Than Ever!

MORE AND FRESHER NEWS, AND MORE READING MATTER THAN ANY OTHER DAILY PAPER IN NORTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE OIL CITY DAILY DERRICK

Has been enlarged to 32 columns,

And will begin the new year with

6,000 DAILY CIRCULATION.

Larger than ever achieved by any daily newspapers in Pennsylvania outside of the large cities. It has gained this by giving all the freshest news, and sparing no expense to obtain it first. Has correspondents in every portion of the Oil Region, besides several reporters who are constantly traveling. The proprietors, editors and reportorial staff, are all young and energetic men, who aim is to make the *Derrick* the leading newspaper of Western Pennsylvania.

The *Derrick* will be better than ever for 1878. It will have special Reporters at Washington and Harrisburg, who will send daily special of all important events. Its readers will be kept posted on all the political news of the day, as reported from an impartial standpoint, while a large reportorial force will keep them informed on local matters. It will also, as it does now, take the lead in all live questions of importance to oil men, and work faithfully for the interest of the Oil Region. It will maintain its position as authority in oil statistics, and its market quotations will always be found reliable.

The DAILY DERRICK being published at Oil City, the Metropolis of the Oil Regions, and the Largest Petroleum Market in the World, has better advantages for obtaining oil news than any other daily. Its market quotations have gained precedence over all others for accuracy, reliability and fulness.

THE DERRICK IS THE

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN THE STATE.

It circulates among a rich and flourishing people.

If you want spicy reading, fresh news, information concerning the Oil Regions, and a well-filled paper subscribe for this

OIL CITY DAILY DERRICK.

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WITH 28 TO 30 COLUMNS

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DAVID STERRETT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office over Haskill & Gifford's store.

SMETHPORT, PA.

Eugene Mullin,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

MAIN ST., BRADFORD, PA.

Will attend to all calls in his profession

E. C. BROWN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Smethport, Pa.

OFFICE AND ROOMS OVER THE POST OFFICE, Where he can be found at any time day or night, *except when attending professional calls.*

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for and also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1877. 11

MRS. J. B. SHOEMAKER,

TEACHER OF

Instrumental & Vocal Music

in all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS

Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.

TERMS—$10 per term of 24 lessons.

Stockholder's Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE MCKEAN AND BUFFALO RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at their office in Smethport, January 14, 1878, at one o'clock p. m. at which time and place the election of directors for the ensuing year will take place.

G. MACFARLANE,
Smethport Dec. 11, 1877. Secretary.

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS Letters Testamentary on the estate of Cephas Scott, deceased, late of Smethport Borough, have been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and all persons having claims against said estate must present them duly authenticated for settlement.

P. FORD, Executor.

Smethport, Pa. Dec. 13, 1877.—7-6t

KANSAS

All about its Soil, Climate, Resources, Products, Laws, and its People are given in the KANSAS FARMER, a 16-page Weekly, in its 15th year. Post paid, $1.00.

Address, J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kansas.

Has quickly taken a high place among agricultural journals.—*N. Y. Tribune.* We have considered it among the best of our exchanges, and a worthy representative of the West.—*Practical Farmer, Phila.* Our Kansas friends should feel much pride in the high character and sterling worth of their State agricultural paper.—*New Hampshire Live Stock Journal.* We cheerfully credit it with being one of the best edited of our Western agricultural exchanges.—*Spirit of the Times, N. Y.*

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Buckus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Buckus, in the Borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR,
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors.
F. N. TAYLOR,

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 16, 1876.-tf

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YOU CAN get your Job Printing done at the MINER office in city style and at city prices Remember it.

New York Weekly Herald.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper has more than trebled during the past year. It contains all the leading news contained in the DAILY HERALD, and is arranged in handy departments. Viz:

Foreign News

comprises special despatches from all quarters of the Globe, together with unbiassed, faithful and graphic pictures of the Great War in Europe.—Under the head of

American News

are given the Telegraphic Dispatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

The Weekly Herald

the most valuable newspaper in the World, as it is the cheapest.

Every week is given a faithful report of

Political News,

embracing complete and comprehensive dispatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour.

The Farm Department

of the WEEKLY HERALD gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer. Hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair.—This is supplemented by a well edited department, widely copied, under the head of

The Home,

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Horse Department of the WEEKLY HERALD will save the horse-owner more than one hundred times the price of the paper.

One Dollar A Year.

There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets. Crops, Merchandize, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

The Produce Market.

While all the news from the last fire to the discovery of Stanley are to be found in the WEEKLY HERALD, due attention is given to

Sporting News

at home and abroad, together with a Story every week, a Sermon by some eminent divine, LITERARY, MUSICAL, DRAMATIC, PERSONAL and SKA NOTES. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news of every week as the WEEKLY HERALD, which is sent, postage free, for One Dollar. You may subscribe at any time.

The New York Herald

in a weekly form.

One Dollar A Year.

Papers publishing this prospectus without being authorized will not necessarily receive an exchange.

Address,
NEW YORK HERALD.
Broadway & Ann St., New York.

LIST OF

LEGAL BLANKS

Printed and kept constantly on hand at the

MINER JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The Blanks are carefully compiled and prepared, printed on firm, heavy paper, and in the best style of the typographical art.

—o—

ATTORNEY'S SERIES.

Amicable Action.
" and Confession of Judgment.
" " to Revive & Continue Judgm't.
Amicable Sci. Fa. sur. Mortgage.
Arbitration—Affidavit and Recognizance for Appeal.
Bonds.
" Judgment.
" Inter-vivos Insurance Clause.
" Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" Claimant in Interpleader.
" Guardian at Appointment.
" Indemnity to Sheriff.
" Penal under Act March 17, 1869.
" Defendant " "
" In Replevin Plaintiff.
" " Defendant.
Composition paper.
Commission—Letter of Instruction.
"D. S. B." on Judgment Note.
" (copy of note printed in.)
Letter of Attorney.
Letter of Hypothecation.
Mechanic's Lien.
Motion for Judgment and Liquidation.
" blank.
Narr. with Copy of Account and Precipe.
" " " (No. 2)
Note—Judgment, with waiver.
Petitions Blank.
" and Bond for Tavern License.
" of Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" for Citation against Executor or Administrator to File Account.
Precipe for Summons in Assumpsit.
" for Writ of Fieri Facias.
" for Writ of Replevin.
" " Attachment under Act of March 17, 1869.
Precipe for Writ of Attachment under Act of March 17, 1869. Notice to Garnishee.
Precipe for Writ of Fi. Fa. with Suggestion and Affidavit.
Precipe for writ of Sci. Fa. sur Judgment.
" " Certiorari.
" " Attachment Execution.
Release of Account.
Plaintiff's Statement and Notice.
Record of Judgment and Liens.
Return Receipt.
Rule and Interrogatories.
Recognizance for Stay of Execution.
Statement of Judgment by Default.

CONVEYANCER'S SERIES.

Agreement for sale of Land.
Bill of Sale.
Bond—Insurance and Insurance Clause.
" Judgment.
Deed—Warranty.
" Covenant of Title.
" Executor, under order of Court.
" " " power in Will
" Quit Claim.
" Administrator.
" Reserving Mineral Rights.
" for Minerals.
" Ground Rent.
Lease.
" with Waiver.
" Oil.

JUSTICE'S SERIES.

Summons.
Subpœna.
Execution.
" with note of Waiver.
Criminal warrant.
Attachment in Execution.
Bail and Interrogatories.
Bond and Affidavit of Plaintiff in Attachment.
Attachment—Fraudulent Debtor.
Bond of Defendant in Attachment.
Transcript—Commonwealth Case.
" Civil Suit.
Complaint.
Commitment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Orders—Township, Road, School and Poor.
Sale—Constable.
" Collector.
Appraisement on Personal Property—Constable.
Bond for Stay of Execution—Constable.
Notice to Taxpayers—School Treasurer.
Collector's Receipt.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. C. C. Kidder

Is prepared to do all kinds of fashionable dress making in the latest styles and at short notice.

CUTTING AND FITTING A SPECIALTY.

If work is not right it can be returned and will be made satisfactory. Charges reasonable. Residence on Main Street, next to Hamlin's Hardware store. v13n3

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

W. R. TAYLOR

Having opened a new Blacksmith Shop at the old stand formerly occupied by Chas. Keefer, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

Work done *as ordered*, and at *bottom prices*.

W. R. TAYLOR,

Smethport, Nov. 22, 1877.-1m

FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

GEO. W. KING.

WANTED.—Some easily learned person or Artist to manufacture LATHAM'S PATENT SILK CANVASS PICTURES in this county, on Royalty. Painted from photographs or any picture, and *to the finest Oil Painting Made*. Before the territory is taken I will paint pictures 24x30 for $10,00 and warrant them *for life*. Every person should have one, as Oil Paintings on Canvas are the only pictures that will stand the test of time, and can be handed down to posterity. Particulars free.

L. T. LUTHER, Corry, Pa.

14-52-y 1.

ROOFING PAINT.

The Rocky Mountain Vermilion Paint mixed ready for use is the best in the world for Tin, Iron, Felt Shingles or anything exposed to the weather.

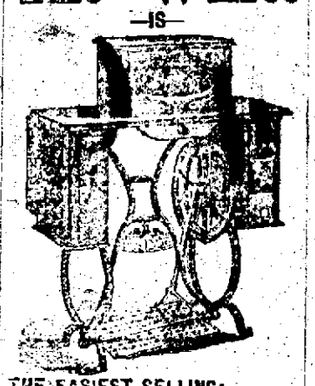
Price—1 gallon & can, $1; two gal. in can $1.50
Three gallon cans in one case..... 4.00
1 barrel, 24 gallons..... 12.00
1 barrel, 44 gallons..... 22.00

AMERICAN VERMILION WORKS,
49 South Front St., Phila.

4-52-3 m.

The White

—IS—



THE EASIEST SELLING;

THE BEST SATISFYING

Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered so cheap now-a-days are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after use) and rebuilt and put upon the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LIGHTER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WEED MAKE. IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN THOSE OF THE AFORESAID MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.

Easy and Terms Made Satisfactory.

AGENTS WANTED!

White Sewing Machine Co.,

CLEVELAND, O.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

JAMES McNULTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

Suits made to order promptly, after the latest patterns.

REPAIRING and CLEANING

done to order neatly and cheaply.

Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.

v14-41-ly J. McNULTY.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into effect Monday, Nov. 19th, 1877, at 5.30 o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Lorrobee..... Leave	11.10 a.m.	8.30 a.m
Fridley.....	11.18	5.36 ....
Farmers Valley.....	11.28	5.48 ....
Smethport.....	11.40	6.02 ....
Keeley.....	12.02 P.M.	6.18 P.M.
Colegrove.....	12.07	....
Hamlin.....	12.13	....
Wetmore.....	12.45	6.47 ....
Clermont..... Arrive	12.50	7.00 ....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Clermont..... Leaves	1.30 p.m.	7.15 a.m.
Wetmore.....	"	7.25 ....
Hamlin.....	2.09	7.45 ....
Colegrove.....	2.05	7.51 ....
Crosby.....	2.10 P.M.	7.54 ....
Smethport.....	2.30	8.10 ....
Farmers Valley.....	2.43	8.28 A.M.
Fridley.....	2.55	8.36 ....
Lorrobee..... Arrive	3.02	8.45 ....

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN,
Superintendent

BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD. Trains run on Buffalo time. Time table went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 21st, 1877. No trains run on Sunday.

MAIL.	OLEAN EX.	STATIONS. SOUTH.	STATIONS. NORTH.	MAIL.	OLEAN EX.
a.m.	p.m.			p.m.	a.m.
7.10	4.25	Dep.....Buffalo.....Ar		7.45	8.25
7.46	5.15		Elma	7.09	8.13
7.59	5.30		Aurora	6.47	7.59
8.46	6.24		Arcade	5.53	7.10
8.55	6.32		Yorkshire	5.44	7.03
9.05	6.41		Marilla	5.32	6.54
9.22	7.00		Franklinville	5.12	6.37
9.55	7.35		Hinsdale	4.36	6.02
10.10	7.51		Erie R.R. Junction	4.16	5.43
10.14	7.55		Olean	4.12	5.43
10.23	....		Weston's	4.01	....
10.31	....		Portville	3.53	....
10.40	....		State Line	3.42	....
10.50	....		Eldred	3.34	....
11.07	....		CARAMEES	3.17	....
11.09	....		Sartwell	3.10	....
11.14	....		Turtle Point	3.05	....
11.28	....		Port Allegany	2.50	....
11.46	....		Liberty	2.27	....
11.56	....		Keating	2.14	....
12.15	....		Sipman	1.58	....
12.30	....	Ar.....Emporium.....Dep		1.40	....

Stage runs between Elma and Marilla, connecting with all trains.

Stage runs between Arcade and Springville, connecting with all trains.

For Bradford and the New Oil Territory,

direct connections are made at Olean with the Erie Railway.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

LEGAL and Blank Printing a Specialty at the MINER office.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have opened a Meat Market in the house recently occupied by Wright Horner, where they will keep on hand a full supply of

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
FISH, LARD, &c., &c.,

which will be sold as low as the market will allow. An inspection of stock and prices is invited.

WM. OGILVIE & CO.

Smethport Pa. March 20th, 1877.-ly-28

M. L. ARMSTRONG

Dealer in

AND

ELGIN WATCHES.

Agent for

ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS

in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

L. M. RAUB,

Surgeon Dentist,

Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

Special attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. I have a new improvement in filling teeth with gold; also in Mechanical Dentistry.

TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful *practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.*

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

☞ *Will be at Smethport the Second Tuesday and Wednesday in January.*

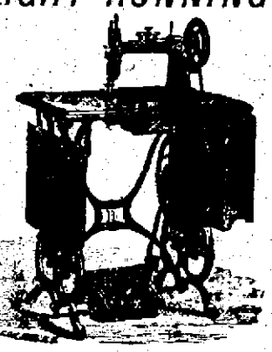
v14-52-1y

HEALTHFUL, PRACTICAL.

A FAMILY FRIEND.

THE

LIGHT-RUNNING



DOMESTIC

SEWING MACHINE.

Double Thread, Lock Stitch; Automatic Self-Adjusting Tension and Take-up; Conical Steel Bearings, and Compensating Journal.

It does not Fatigue!!!
It does not make you Nervous!!!

LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISELESS.

None run it but to love it;
None know it but to praise.

THE

"DOMESTIC"

Is the most desirable and efficient machine made, for these reasons:

It is made of the *choicest materials*, and by the *best workmen*.

It is the *simplest* in construction, and *most reliable* in its action.

It requires almost *no adjusting*, and yet does *every* variety of work.

It is *noiseless, rapid*, and will *outwear* any other machine.

It is the *easiest running* of machines, and *saves muscle and nerves*, which are more valuable than money.

It has *never* failed to give *perfect satisfaction*.

Every machine warranted.

☞ Physicians recommend it for its light-running and noiseless qualities.

Send for a copy of "How to Choose a Sewing Machine."

"Domestic" Sewing Machine Co.,
NEW YORK.

"DOMESTIC" Paper Fashions,
"Domestic" PAPER Fashions,
"Domestic" Paper FASHIONS,

The most stylish and best fitting,

In endless variety. Send 5 cents for large Illustrated Catalogue of 1000 Styles.

"DOMESTIC Monthly,"
"Domestic MONTHLY,"
"DOMESTIC Monthly,"
"Domestic MONTHLY,"

An Instructive and Entertaining Illustrated Magazine of Fashion, Public Literature, and Art. $1.50 a Year, with PREMIUM.

Specimen Copy, 15 cents.

DOMESTIC

Sewing Machine Co.,

HOME OFFICE,

Broadway and 14th St., New York,

LEGAL BLANKS of all kinds, neatly an correctly printed, can be had at the MINER o.

NEW STOCK

OF

FALL & WINTER

GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S

This Stock comprises a full line of

DRY GOODS

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS,

GROCERIES

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &C.

We have opened the largest stock of goods ever offered in Smethport, and they are offered at prices that will recommend them to those wishing good goods at very low prices.

HASKILL & GIFFORD.

FALL & WINTER

OPENING.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

Are now showing all the novelties of the season in their different Departments. We have largely increased many of our lines of goods, and have attractions and bargains to offer in all. Feeling the desirability of increasing our acquaintance with the

McKEAN COUNTY PUBLIC,

and appreciating the fact that it can only be done on merit, we are offering large inducements in the way of good goods at very low prices. We have a full assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS,

and make a specialty of

BLACK SILKS

& CASHMERES.

Our lines of

TRIMMINGS, FANCY GOODS

are New and Complete.

We have Bargains to offer in

HAMBURG EDGES, LINENS,

CORSETS & KID GLOVES.

KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS.

OUR DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

Is unusually full, and the prices are many of them lower than ever before. We have unusual facilities this Fall for doing all our Customers good, and will be pleased to add many new ones.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

THE NEW DRUG STORE

W. T. CALLER,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES.

Toilet Goods, and Notions,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED AT ALL HOURS OF DAY OR NIGHT.

MAIN ST., - - - SMETHPORT, PA.

THE McKEAN MINER.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1878.

Churches.

METHODIST—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 7 p.m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday school immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—E. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; T. N. Burnham, Eldred.
Prothonotary.—P. E. Cutler, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.
Treasurer.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.
County Commissioners.—A. H. Mayberry, Port Allegany. *Deputy.*—D. R. Hamlin, Smethport.
County Auditors.—Benj. Bunker, Oswayo; Gallup, Wm. A. Young.
County Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.
County Surveyor.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Dodge.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday in June and December.

BRIEF MENTION.

—This is Tilden's year—7 to 8.

—The oil market is looking down its nose—and the operators ditto.

—Theodore Tuton lectures in Bradford this (Thursday) evening.

—The machinery for the Extract Works is expected to-day.

—The *Era* says the drill has nearly stopped in the Bradford district.

—The Cameron *Press* rises from the ashes very much improved in appearance.

—The Jury Commissioners are in session to-day, placing the of names 300 citizens of this county in the jury wheel.

—Freem. Chadwick and Geo. Anderson "garnered in" a Bear just west of the village on Tuesday last.

—Dr. Raub, the popular dentist, is in town this week, for the purpose of reconstructing the teeth of his patrons.

—The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* publishers have our thanks for a neatly printed illustrated almanac for 1878.

—A. H. Armstrong has been confined to the house with illness for several days. He is again able to attend to his business.

—As we go to press to-day rain is falling quite briskly, and the prospective "run of sleighing" is indefinitely postponed.

—We have just printed a large quantity of approved oil leases for undeveloped territory, and will be pleased to receive orders for any number desired.

—The New York *Tribune* publishers have our thanks for a copy of the Tribune Almanac, an almost indispensible article to every American citizen.

—Several flocks of wild pigeons were observed flying over this village within the past day or two. Rather an unusual thing at this season of the year.

—Eli Perkins is devastating many of the beautiful and flourishing villages along the line of the Erie, with his so-called lectures.

—W. D. Gallup entered upon his duties as County Treasurer on Monday of the week. He was required to give bonds in the sum of $35,000.

—It is reported that Gol. Gilmor, of Tarport, proposes sinking a test well in Farmers Valley. The report is not very well authenticated, however.

—Col. J. T. Henry and Russel Martin presented the opening chapter of their contributions in the Olean *Record* of last week. Both promise to be interesting.

—Bryant's beautiful "Song of the Sower" does not, as some have fancied, apply to the sewer on the "Domestic" Sewing Machine, but to the chap who chucks wheat broadcast.

—Hundreds of politicians now a days know just what the country wants So did Dr. Fenner when he began the preparation of his Cough Honey and Golden Relief. Price 25c.

—The Horseheads *Free Press* is to be published in Elmira hereafter, which will leave Taylor once more "lord of all he surveys", "cock of the walk", &c. Yet we presume he is far from happy.

—Dr. E. F. Lewis, Surgeon Dentist, will be at the Wright House, Smethport, January 21st, and remain for a few days. All those desiring his services will please bear in mind the above date.

—The Methodist Almanac for 1878 gives a complete list of thirteen kinds of Methodists in the United States. Here is variety enough, certainly, to suit the most fastidious sinner.

—There is no kind of commercial, legal and railroad printing that cannot be done at the MINER job printing office as cheaply and promptly, and in as good style, as in any city office.

—The Buffalo *Express* came to hand Monday with an entire new dress and make-up, and is one of the neatest and best printed daily exchanges that comes to our table—not even excepting the Bradford daily.

—The Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture will commence its annual session at Harrisburg Wednesday, the 23d inst.—Fourteen essays on various agricultural topics will be read, and the State Geologist will deliver an address.

—To Attorneys we would say that we have better facilities for printing cases, briefs and points, etc., than any other establishment in this section. All work neatly printed and typographical errors carefully guarded against.

—The subject of Rev. J. C. Whiteside's discourse, at the M. E. Church, next Sunday morning, will be, "Form and Power of Godliness." In the evening, will be, "The Foe and the Fight." Seats free, and all cordially invited.

—We invite attention to Gen. Kane's important advertisement in another column. The tracts are of great value as Timber lands, having for the most part been untouched by the axe. As all the theoretical lines which have been traced to connect the McKean and Clarion Oil Regions traverse some portion of this property, it does not require much of a prophet to foretell that it will be *badly hit somewhere.*

Oil and Timber Lands for Sale.

IN WETMORE AND HAMLIN TPS., M'KEAN COUNTY PA.

Including warrants 2690, 2806, 2688, 2071, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3097, 3120, 3121, 3124, 3137, 3190, and parts of warrants 2489, 2607, 2668, 2688, 2689, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3183.

Apply to

THOMAS L. KANE, Kane Pa.

—Judge Wilson was in town last evening for the purpose of taking bail in the Helwig-Taylor case. Benj. Taylor went upon the bond with Helwig. The amount of bail was fixed at $2,000. The case will probably be brought on for trial at the next February term.

—On Sunday last, as Dr. E. G. Brown undertook to turn his horse and cutter around, the cutter became unmanageable and turned over, the horse leaving the Dr., robes, etc. in the street and took a little trip by himself, which resulted in a "compound fracture" of the cutter.

—On Tuesday evening last a couple of fellows applied to Poor Master Waller, for lodging, victuals, etc., and being refused by Ed., a few of the b'hoys "chipped" and bought the two strangers supper and paid for their lodging at the Wright House. Waller is an ugly (?) official.

—On the 26th of last month a little four year old daughter of Con Delph, living near Ridgway, was lost in the woods. The child was found on the following Friday morning in the woods lying alongside a large log, barefooted, and with nothing on but a calico slip. Strange to say the child was alive.

—Judge Williams started this morning for Susquehanna county to try a cause submitted from the list of McKean county; the issues of the fact to be decided without the intervention of a jury. The parties to the suit are residents of Susquehanna, Pa., and Binghamton, N. Y. —*Wellsboro Gazette.*

—A. J. Wheeler of Deposit, N. Y., has been stopping in the borough some weeks. He is the owner of quite an extensive tract of land near the Rixford well, which he has formerly considered of little value. Now it is a valuable property. Such is the reward of being an old and prompt paying subscriber of the MINER.

—The Elevated Road expects to be completed in about two weeks. They have the track laid nearly to the mouth of Kendall Creek. The road crossing at Tarport has been put in, and like everything about this peculiar railroad, is a novelty. It works like a draw-bridge, being left open for teams, and closed only when trains cross.—*Era*, 4th inst.

—Ye editor gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness for a serenade on Tuesday evening last. The gentle sweetness of the tinkling bells blended most beautifully with a rich soprano and mild alto that the possessors may well feel proud of. If the compliment was intended for the Junior of the MINER, the fair singers may consider his "beaver" raised and head bowed in admiration. Thank you.

—Hereafter the State Bank of Olean will be known as the "Exchange National Bank" of Olean and all new business will be transacted under that caption.—C. V. B. Barse, Esq., will be the President, H. S. Morris, Esq., Vice President and Mills W. Barse, Esq., Cashier. These gentlemen with Messrs. R. O. Smith and C. S. Cary will be the directors of this banking institution.—*Times.*

—Gen. Kane dropped into our sanctum this morning for a few moments on business. What a difference there is in men. With some to attempt even the simplest business transaction is a dreaded task, whilst others are as genial and warm-hearted in the busy walks of life as in the social circle. Its wonderful what a large amount of life's sunshine and warmth some men carry about them, and in this respect our friend, Gen. Kane, is without a peer.

—The proposed pipe line from the oil regions to Baltimore runs through Butler, Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, Franklin, Cumberland and Adams counties, in Pennsylvania, and through Carroll and Baltimore counties, Maryland. The cost for transporting oil has been variously estimated at from five to fifteen cents per barrel, according to distance and circumstances. The maximum price of pipeage in the new line is to be forty cents.

—There will be four eclipses in 1878, two of the sun and two of the moon, besides a transit of Mercury over the sun's disc. The dates of the eclipses are as follows: Annular eclipse of the sun, Feb. 2d, invisible; a partial eclipse of the moon, Feb. 17th, partly visible in the United States; a total eclipse of the sun, July 29th, visible in the United States as a partial eclipse; a partial eclipse of the moon, August 12th, partly visible in the United States; a transit of Mercury over the sun's disc may be visible in the United States.

—The fact is generally known that there is considerable oil in the Haskill well. With a small bailer the oil can be dipped up from within a few feet of the top. The only question is how much of the contents of the hole is oil and how much water. The question has been frequently asked why it is not bailed out and torpedoed as a test of its real capacity. It is now said that such a test will be made. Mr. Haskill went to Bradford yesterday after a sand pump and rope, and we are reliably informed that it is his intention to bail it out and torpedo it.

—The "Senior" took his departure yesterday for Bradford, where he expects to become versed in the secrets appertaining to the Order of Knights of Pythias. Any one, therefore, who may chance to pick up any portion of a handsome man in that section will confer a favor by forwarding it to this office for identification. The day for the funeral obsequies has not as yet been definitely fixed, but Job Printing is executed neatly, promptly, at lowest rates, and subscriptions to the MINER received at $1.50 per annum. Call in and see us. We feel that we need your sympathy, condolence and—money. More especially your money.

—At the very last moment the Bradford producer has awoke to the necessities of the hour, and a large amount of tankage is now in process of erection. Whitney & Wheeler have commenced to put up a 25,000 barrel iron tank. Clark, Babcock & Hulings are also erecting one of similar capacity. The Bradford Oil Co. and the P. C. L. & P. Co. are making preparations to erect 25,000 barrel tanks. J. J. Carter is putting up a 10,000 barrel tank, and a large number of operators are erecting wooden tankage of considerable capacity. The American Transfer Co. are putting up a 35,000 barrel tank.—*Era.*

OUR NEW DEPARTURE.

From the moment that we took entire control of the MINER establishment it has been our constant aim and endeavor to make the paper one of the best weeklies in northern Pennsylvania and to build up a first class printing establishment. We have been thus far reasonably successful. When we took the office—four years ago—it was as completely run down as an establishment could be and live.—The entire stock consisted of a worn out hand press, a diminutive jobber in an equally deplorable condition, and a lot of news and job type that had the appearance of having "stood the racket" of the numerous "proprietors" of the paper *from time immemorial.* The entire material was scarcely worth $200 in the market. To-day the paper is printed in an enlarged form, from new type, on one of the best and most perfect power presses in use; and the office is supplied with a full line of the latest styles of job type, and one of the best quarto job presses made, and we are prepared to do any and all kinds of job work, from a visiting card to a full sheet poster in colors.

For several months we have felt the need of an assistant of first class ability in the management of our office and in job printing. Just the person we needed was difficult to find. But we were finally successful in securing the services of a gentleman whom we have every reason to believe to be capable of filling the bill in every particular, Mr. C. H. Allen, late superintendent of the *Bradford Reporter* office, at Towanda, Pa. Mr. Allen is a printer of twenty-five years experience, and has a reputation as a job printer and superior workman in every branch of the business second to few, if any, men of the profession in the state. He assumes the position of joint publisher of the MINER and an equal partner in the profits—and losses. He will have full charge of the job printing department, and also of the printing and publishing of the paper, enabling us to devote our entire time to the editorial management. It is our expectation that this arrangement will be a benefit to the paper, and thus to our readers, and tend to increase our business. We want all our friends and acquaintances to distinctly *understand* that the MINER Job Printing office is fully prepared to execute any kind of printing, from the simplest to the most intricate, a little neater, cheaper *and more promptly than the same can* be done in the city of Buffalo or any other town or village. Call and get estimates, and give us a trial.

When a man's back is turned people are apt to tell the truth about him. Here are samples of the remarks made by Mr. Allen's cotemporaries as soon as his back was turned upon them, with his face toward McKean county:

—Mr. C. H. Allen who for eight years past has had charge of the Bradford *Reporter jobbing department* retires from that establishment on the first of January next.—*Waverly Advocate.*

—Mr. C. H. Allen, who has been foreman of the Towanda *Reporter* office for a period of eight years, will retire from that concern on the first of January.—Charles is a very ingenious, rapid and skillful printer, a good writer and an eloquent temperance orator.—*Oswego Record.*

—Mr. C. H. Allen, who for eight years past has had charge of the *Reporter* office, retires from that establishment on the 1st of January next. Charley is an excellent printer and any one needing the services of a first class workman will do well to employ him.—*Towanda Journal.*

—C. H. Allen of the Bradford *Reporter*, we understand has taken an interest in the *Miner*, at Smethport, McKean county, Pa. Charley is a competent printer and a very clever and useful man. We wish him abundance of success.—*Williamsport Daily Banner.*

PERSONAL.—We learn that Mr. C. H. Allen, who for the past eight years has been foreman and job printer of the *Reporter* office, at this place, will retire from that establishment on the first of next month. Charlie is one of the most skillful and rapid printers in the state and a writer of no mean ability.—*Towanda Argus.*

—Charles H. Allen, a typo of more than twenty-five years experience and for the past eight years foreman in the REPORTER office, has secured a half interest in the McKean *Miner*, published at Smethport Pa. Mr. A., has won an enviable reputation as the most original and tasty job printer in the country, and samples of his work have been solicited by not a few printers. Added to his skill as a printer, he has more than ordinary ability as a writer, and public speaker. His addresses on the subject of temperance during the past six months here have been numerous, and well recieved. His removal to McKean county will prove a valuable acquisition to that section, and we heartily wish him and the enterprising paper with which he is connected, all the success possible.—*Bradford Reporter.*

A WORD WITH THE READER.—Perhaps after the very flattering reference to myself contained in the above notices, it may seem egotistic for me to say anything farther. Gratitude, however, demands that I should return my thanks at least to those friends who have followed me with their words of cheer and wishes for success. I shall ever hold in grateful remembrance these friends, and especially the members of the Press at my late home, whose flattering notices are the more pleasant because coming from those who having known me for years, speak understandingly of my qualifications.

To the patrons of the MINER I can only say, that I shall devote my best energies in the endeavor to make the paper a welcome visitor, both entertaining and instructive, and whose typographical appearance shall be a credit to the county. To this end improvements will be introduced which Mr. Barbour has long had in contemplation but prevented from making owing to circumstances over which he had no control. As Mr. B.'s entire time will now be devoted to the editorial and local departments of the paper, the new management confidently believe they will be able to make it, in this respect, at least, equal to any paper in the state. Believing they can do this, they ask a generous patronage from all who desire the prosperity and advancement of McKean county.

The MINER office is well supplied now with material to do Job Printing of all kinds, to this additions will be made as fast as the business will warrant and as new designs in type, &c., make their appearance. Should you desire Job Printing of any description the management of the MINER solicit your patronage, believing they can satisfy you both as to price and style of work.

Hoping that my connection with the MINER establishment may prove of benefit to its interests and influence, as likewise those of its patrons, and thanking those citizens of Smethport who have so kindly and heartily given me a welcome, and trusting that I may ever merit their good will and friendship, I subscribe myself,

Yours truly,

CHAS. H. ALLEN.

SMETHPORT LECTURE COURSE.

The Fourth Lecture of the Course will be delivered by

J. W. GAMBLE.

WED. EV'G JAN. 16, 1878.

Subject:—"The Straw that Broke the Camel's Back."

The following gentlemen have also signified their willingness to assist in the course, and will lecture on the subjects designated:

HON. H. W. WILLIAMS; *A Trip to Europe.*

D. H. MULLER D.D; Marriage and Marrying.

Tickets for sale at the Post Office.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Knapp's Creek News.

PRENTIS VALE January 9th, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner:

Since my last *letter to you* there has been a great and marked change for the better in the condition of the roads in this valley, which has made a vast difference in the amount of business being done, as I intimated last week. The weather changed so suddenly that at first the roads were very rough, and in fact almost impassible, but the pressure in business was so great that the teamsters kept moving while the snow continued to fall, until we now have pretty good going, either for wagons or sleighs, and there is about an equal amount of each viewing the situation from my residence in the western part of the township of Eldred, 3 miles from the Lattice Bridge and the same from Duke Center. On the main road one is reminded of the city roads, by the immense travel of loaded wagons and sleighs hauling in supplies of provision, dry goods, lumber, oil findings etc., as well as a constant string of light travel of oil men, speculators in oil lands, and laborers, there being about an equal amount of travel each way, going and coming.

As usual I started out as early as possible for my expedition, arriving at Ben. Bunker's at Prentissvale, and asked him for some items, and he informed me that he had shut down his mill for the purpose of hauling in his logs, of which he had some 75 m. feet of hemlock, and about as many hard-wood. Proceeding up the creek on the north side to Mr. Gridley's, learned from him that the tubing was on hand and Mr. Canfield, one of the partners who has recently purchased an interest in the well, told me that the tubing would be put down on Wednesday of this week.

The Dalrymple steam mill is now in *running order and doing good execution.*

At Duke Center I find that every department of business is just going within a *Rush.*

The tank shop is over-run with work and cannot supply the demand. I also learn that a pipe line has already been commenced, begining at the Rixford well and extending down the South branch, crossing over on the west side and up the Kansas branch, via. of the Gridley well, and over the hill by the Loop well, and probably up Indian Creek and connect. My information in regard to route indicated, is a part of it, conjectured, or is not official, but is according to the best information I could obtain.

I have been credibly informed that the Narrow Gauge R. R. contemplate an extention of that road down the valley to Eldred.

Mr. Chas. Duke informed me that a piece of land had been leased of him for a pumping station.

Mr. Fitzsimmons who occupies a position in Duke's store has a fine new residence nearly ready to move into.

The traveling public are under obligation to Messrs. Hall, Simmonds and Farr, who are running comfortable stages from Eldred to Duke Center.

Adams & Lawson have leased of Geo. Morton 15 acres of land on which they design putting down a well, and have contracted with Dennis & Wolcott for the lumber.

Mr. Chas. Baldwin, of Topeka Corners has sold a lot on Main street to Wm. Doyle, of Eldred. Alf. Wright, of *Central City, is doing a* good business at blacksmithing, and all parties desiring to buy lots in the place may enquire of him.

Carlin Bros. are *all ready to commence* the drill.

The Nobles well holds good for 14 barrels, and the Grierson & Akin well for 16.

The Olmstead well shows more favorable indications for oil and it is thought that the torpedo will make it all right.

A. Dunham, on the Cornish farm, is down 500 feet, and Anderson has got machinery on the spot to drill another.

Derby & Bros. have commenced on the Mat. Covit place.

R. R. BRANCH.—Potts & Murphy have a good well, without doubt.

White well good for 18 barrels

Chambers & Co., on John Sanderson, down 1,000 feet, and have 3 rigs going up on the Borden tract.

Frink & Schemerhorn doing about 9 barrels.

Vanvleck & Co. struck the sand last night, and are down 1,420 feet with a good show.

Greenman well down 1,000 feet, and the Green well, near by, down 100 feet.

The White well is all right and doing 15 barrels.

DELTA.

Petroleum, or Coal Oil.

SPECULATIONS IN REGARD TO ITS FORMATION.

A Williamsport scientist furnishes the *Bulletin*, of that city, with an exhaustive article giving his views as to the formation of coal oil, and the reasons why it cannot be found east of the Alleghenies. There are various theories and speculations regarding the formation of petroleum, and as a matter of general interest we give below extracts from the article mentioned:

There is no doubt petroleum, naptha and other mineral oils of the coal regions, or contigious, are nothing more than the turpentine oil of the pines of former ages, containing resin equal to the exudation from Carolina pines, from which tar, pitch, resin and turpentine are obtained. The internal heat of the earth distilled them, and after being buried for thousands of years, they have been fortunately discovered to supply the wants of man of both hemispheres.

MINERAL OIL.

Petroleum, or coal oil, is a bituminous liquid—a viscous fluid. It evidently results from a decomposition of comiferous land plants. Besides, there were marsh insects, scorpions, crustacea and worms of the articulates, and a species of reptiles of that period, all of which may also have *entered into* the vegetable accumulation to form coal. And may not some process of distillation, hidden from human ken, be still going on away down thousands of feet in the regions of great heat; the bituminous coal, either reduced to pulp or soft carbonaceous matter; or may not the coal making material be still in a liquid state; unhardened by compression, running through numerous openings, streams, fissures of the rocks or subterranean passages, in basins inclined to the direction the coal measures extend?—What are oil wells then but the tappings of these streams of flowing petroleum?

BITUMINOUS COAL.

Bituminous coal, undoubtedly was formed mainly from resinous or turpentine-producing pines, with an intermixture of marsh insects, crustacea and worms. The tar color and peculiar odor of this specific coal, when burned or coked, prove the volatile matter bears a striking similarity to crude mineral oil. Semi-bituminous coal, of the eastern slope of the main Allegheny mountains, was formed of a different species of coal-producing plants. The pines mainly were non-resinous; that is, they contained but a small percentage of turpentine oil, and hence the impossibility of the existence of coal oil, in paying quantities, in the semi-bituminous regions. And more, the tilts, uplifts, dislocations and contortion of rocks, from the *original horizontal* position, the natural position of the coal measures and interstratification, may have so disturbed the original position, as to form no basins for the accumulation and flow of petroleum, even if it did exist. Widely different are the bituminous regions west of the mountains. Here, in the coal regions, the topography of the country exhibits a depression of the surface, and the coal formations, whether near or remote, are also depressed and unchanged from their original horizontal positions. The coal measures are deeply imbedded, doubtless much deeper than the greatest depths wells have been bored, and the subterranean basins are naturally formed and favorable for its accumulation and flow. Unfavorable tilts or contortion of the rocks are unknown.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Anthracite coal was formed of plants, peculiar to the lower coal measures, and all non-resinous. This coal contains no bitumen, and hence the impossibility of petroleum being a product of these regions.

B., N. Y. & P. RAILROAD.

A Gratifying Financial Exhibit.

Our taxpaying citizens will doubtless be gratified to learn that one at least of our *municipal railway investments promises* to be a success. The Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia is a Buffalo road, and its business, which may properly be termed *local, continues to increase* in every department. The comparative report for the months of November, 1876 and 1877, show that while the receipts from passenger traffic for November, 1876, were $9,065.60, they amounted for November, 1877, to $9,927.83. The receipts from freight traffic for November, 1876, were $47,781.91, while for November, 1877, they increased to $61,176.61. The earnings of the road from every source for the eleven months ending November 30, 1876, were $590,159.68, while for the corresponding eleven months in 1877, they amounted to $695,995.20, showing a gain of $105,836.82.

There is every prospect of a continued increase in the business of this road, an important feeder being found in the new narrow guage railway from Olean to Bradford, which is now rapidly approaching completion, giving Buffalo direct communication with the oil regions of Bradford and the Tuna Valley. To accommodate this increase, two new and powerful freight locomotives have been recently added to the rolling stock, and the road-bed and equipments have been placed in the best condition for business.

It will indeed be a pleasant surprise to our citizens if the $760,000 of stock belonging to the city of Buffalo should approximate to its face value, and this result the officers of the road now feel justified in hoping for. The success of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad is undoubtedly largely due to the sagacity, energy and enterprise of its President, Sherman S. Jewett, Esq., and of its managing director, George B. Gates, Esq. All of the officers of the company serve without compensation, with the exception of the able Secretary, F. S. Buell, Esq.—*Buffalo Express.*

Thessabar's Pipe.

From the Oil City Derrick.

It is pretty generally believed in the Oil Regions that the Seaboard Pipe Line Company, under the auspices of the Producers' Union, is thoroughly organized. There is little question but the enterprise will be pushed to completion and the producers freed from a monopoly which has long fettered them. The chief engineer and agent of the company, General H. Haupt, of Baltimore, has secured the right of way from Butler county to Curtis Creek, in Anne Arundel county, Md., not far from Baltimore. Its eastern terminus is the harbor of Baltimore. The line, when completed, will be 250 miles long. In this connection it is said that on Wednesday a deed was recorded at Annapolis, Md., for a tract of land at Curtis' Creek, in Anne Arundel county, a short distance below the Marine Hospital, for the terminus and works of a petroleum pipe line, by which the company propose to carry large quantities of petroleum to Baltimore.

Of the new line the following particulars are given: The pipes will be four and one-half inches in diameter, and laid two and one-half feet below the surface of the ground. They will be made of boiler iron, lap welded, and galvanized, so as to be impervious to the action of oil and not rust. The line to Baltimore is designed to be a trunk line, with connections from the Pennsylvania terminus and from different points on the route. Its transporting capacity will be six thousand barrels per day, and it will operate incessantly, day and night. The quantity proposed to be taken to Baltimore annually is about 2,000,000 barrels of crude oil, about equal to the quantity now brought there by two railroads, of refined and crude. The company will proceed with the work immediately after the close of the winter, and expect to have the line laid the entire distance during the coming summer.

Considerable speculation is indulged in as to what the Standard will do when the line is once fairly established. On this subject a Baltimore exchange says: It will be interesting to see what effect the establishment of the Seaboard Pipe Line will have upon the operations at Baltimore of the Standard Company, with its large investment in the United Oil Company and its eight or ten refineries. The Standard will not attempt to compete with the Seaboard Company by taking oil to its refineries there by rail. It has heretofore been mentioned that the Standard Company would lay a pipe to Baltimore, and they are understood to be the owners of the franchise of such a line to the Maryland State boundary.—There are rumors that negotiations are suggested between the Standard Company and the Maryland Tubing Transportation Company, of which Mr. Andrew Banks is the President. Under all the circumstances, it is not at all improbable that there will be two trunk pipe lines to Baltimore.

—As a writer the Limestone *News* man is forcible, if not elegant. He says "the *Derrick's* late map of this region beats hell in some particulars." The man should be more careful about casting careless reflections upon his future abiding place.

Under New Management.

Mr. Martin M. Wagner, *of the Bradford* Opera House has rented of Mr. A. Blake, the Olean Opera House, for a term of three years and will inaugurate his management on Monday evening next when the famous *Quercellas will give their* wonderful entertainment, repeating it with a different programme on the following evening.

We must congratulate the citizens of Olean on the enterprise of Mr. Wagner, who is a gentleman of strict integrity and has evinced remarkable aptitude in making engagements for his Opera House in Bradford which have proved suited to the taste of the cultivated portion of the community. He is a man of energy and will proceed forthwith to make several important alterations and improvements in our Opera House, both in the auditorium and also on the stage which will be considerably enlarged. A fine stock of new scenery will be added and every pains will be taken to secure only the higher class of dramatic and musical entertainment. We wish Mr. Wagner every possible success and trust he will receive the hearty support of the Olean public. —*Olean Times.*

License Petitions and Bonds.

At the next February term of Court applications for hotel and restaurant licenses will be received and acted upon. Parties intending to apply for license can obtain blank petitions and bonds at this office.—We have a large stock on hand neatly and correctly printed.

A Compliment to the U. B. Mutual Aid Society.

The following is from the *Insurance World* for December, one of the recognized leading insurance publications in this country, and will be very gratifying to the friends of the institution referred to:

"The Secretary of the U. B. Mutual Aid Society, writes us that he has been specially interested in the article by Mr. Sheppard Homans, which appeared in the last number of the *Insurance World*, particularly the latter part, he says: 'There Mr. Homans comes to our system exactly. Never taking from the policy-holder more than the actual cost of carrying his risk, we have no inequitable surrender values, hence our system is just what he says life insurance should be.'

"There is a great deal of truth in the above, for the U. B. is not, strictly speaking, a co-operative company. Its business is done upon a basis that has for its foundation a knowledge of the scientific principles underlying life insurance. It pursues no haphazard policy, and its officers would do well to apply its principles more fully. Briefly stated, this society combines the premium and assessment plans, and claims by this method to guarantee life insurance at its actual cost, and to thereby remedy the objectionable features of co-operative insurance. The society claims that it is superior to co-operative insurance, because its system prevents deception and fraud. The society now numbers fifteen classes of 1,000 members each in successful operation, which is constantly kept full by the infusion of new blood and the average age are not allowed to go beyond forty six years. Its average death ratio since organization in 1869, has been eight to a thousand. The assessments upon members are graduated according to age, from ten cents at fifteen to $2.65 at sixty-one. It guarantees the members of each class $5,000 and issues policies for that amount. With the initial premium it also anticipates one assessment; thus the company is always supplied with a surplus reserve fund, which at the present time is over $100,000. By this class system each class is independent of the other. In a late issue of the society's journal we find a very able article defining the difference between its plans and those of purely co-operative companies, and in doing the latter justice as to its being a reasonable way, says in the course of this article that—

"The U. B. Mutual Aid Society, while it contends that the prevailing old-line life insurance companies are too high, and consequently their accumulated reserve fund is enormously larger than it should be, and that these large reserve funds, held and controlled by the companies, are to the policy-holder an element of danger, rather than of safety, does not swerve from the other extreme and declare that no reserve is necessary. But it does declare that no society or company can guarantee a specific benefit without a reserve with which to meet contingencies."

C. A. Burdick, Smethport, Pa., is agent for the above society.

Fire Insurance Paid.

REYNOLDSVILLE, Pa., February 22, 1877.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF POTTSVILLE, PA:

GENTLEMEN: It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the great fairness and promptness of your company in settling the loss sustained by me in the late fire. I have received the amount, $55, as claimed by me, and beg you to accept my thanks for your promptness and fair treatment. It certainly is a pleasure to recommend your company to the favorable notice of the public.

Very truly yours,

R. C. FAUST.

☞ C. A. Burdick, Smethport, Pa., is agent for the above-named company. Property Risks taken on application. 15-1-tf.

The Fact

Is so well established that the Samaritan's Gift is a *positive cure, doing* away with Balsam Copaiba and disgusting drugs, and other dangerous medicines, that the public have entire confidence in it. The vexations attending a case when the quack is treated are known to many as the following will explain:

DESMOND & Co., 915 Race street, Philadelphia:—I appeal to you, and if there is any earthly relief for me I wish you would do something for me. About eight months ago I got into trouble, I took capsuls, went to doctors, and it has cost me one hundred dollars—first for this medicine, and then for that—without any benefit. A few days ago a friend told me of the Samaritan's Gift; he said it would certainly cure me. This is why I address you for advice.

Samaritan's Gift does away with all such trouble and expense. A package which costs only $2 will effect a cure in from two to four days, without any trouble, than merely following plain directions. A word to old cases: stop doctoring for three days then use a package of Gift, and our word for it in a few days you will wonder why you did not get that medicine first. 50-1y

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF of McKean County, Pa. No. 162 Dec. T. 1877.

ACTION IN PARTITION.

John H. Dingman and James O'Neil

vs.

Burdett Chandler, with, Henry N. Howell, and Lucius Cafferty, and Lee M. Cafferty, Administrators, and Caroline A. Cafferty, Eveline M. Cafferty, and Lee M. Cafferty, widow and heirs of Lucius M. Cafferty, deceased, terre-tenants.

NOTICE is hereby given to the above named parties, that, by virtue of a writ of *De partitione facienda* issued in above case and to me directed, and bearing test 3d day of January, A. D. 1878, an inquest will be held and taken by on the premises in said writ mentioned and described, on Friday, the eighth day of February, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, and continuing until completed, for the purpose of making partition or valuation of the aforesaid premises, as in and by said writ I am directed and required at which time and place said parties can attend if they think proper.

C. S. KING, Sheff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Jan'y. 3, 1878. 15-10-3t

Notice.

IN Re Petition of C. V. B. Barse to perpetuate testimony in the title of Warrant No. 3349, Gift to Township, McKean Co. Pa.

And now December 18, 1877, on the Petition of Claudius V. B. Barse representing that he is the owner of a tract of land situated in Otto Township, McKean Co. Pennsylvania, known and described as Warrant No. 3349, by deed from John S. McKnap and wife, dated August 21, 1861, excepting therefrom fifty acres reserved in said deed, and that the title of said Belknap, derived by deed from Ebenezer W. Dean, now deceased made in the month of September or October A. D. 18—; that said last mentioned deed has never been recorded and that the same is lost or destroyed and cannot now be found; a Rule to granted returnable the first day of February next, on Orrin D. Wallace, Ellsworth W. Dean, Lucy D. Atwood and Mary Elizabeth Hill, children and heirs of said Ebenezer W. Dean, deceased, and on Albert Parker, James T. Glazier and Hannah C. Smith vendees of the said heirs, and all other persons interested in the title to said premises, to make their answer under oath at the Court House in Smethport, on the said 5th day of February next, and to show cause why commissions shall not issue for the examination of witnesses in *perpetuam rei memoriam* for the proof of facts contained in the said petition.

And it appearing that all the parties hereto reside out of this state, the Court order and direct that service of this Rule and notice be made by publishing a copy of the same together with this order, for three weeks before the return day thereof in the MCKEAN COUNTY MINER at Smethport, in said county.

By the Court.

MCKEAN COUNTY ss: I, C. K. Sartwell, Prothonotary of said County, do certify the foregoing to be a true copy of Rule and order of reference granted and entered on the 18th day of December 1877, by the Court, in this case.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 29th day of December 1877.

(L. S.) C. K. SARTWELL, Prothonotary.

per JNO. R. CHADWICK, Deputy.

15-1-4t

M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE

STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Clips, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barndoor Hinges, Barndoor Nails, Barndoor Rollers, Base Knobs, Bath Brick, Bed Castors, Bell Cords, Beef Pounders, Bells, Bench Hooks, Bench Screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind Butts, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Bootjacks, Borax, Boring Machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turners, Calipers, Caps, Percussion, Carpet Stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches,

Cattle Leaders, Chains of all kinds, Chalk Lines, Chalk, Crayons, Chisels of all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Clothes Wringers, Coal Hods, Coffee Mills, Corn Cutters, Corn Poppers, Crowbars, Currycombs, Curtain Pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog Collars, Draw Shaves, Egg Beaters, Expansive Bits, Faucets, Fellow Plates, Files, Fluting Machines, Forks of all kinds, Freezers, Fry Pans, Gate Hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's Point, Glue, Glue Pots, Grain Sickles, Gridirons, Gunpowder,

Grindstones, Gun Nipples, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Hasps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Pokes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Picks, Picture Nails, Planes, Pulleys,

Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Rasors, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Safety Fuse, Sandpaper, Saucepans, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops—Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep Shears, Shot, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Toe Calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tinware of all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Whiffletree Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheelbarrows, etc.

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Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCOS, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

Ferocity of the Leopard.

The leopard has the reputation, among hunters in India, of being more savage and spiteful than the tiger. He dies game, and fights to the last. A correspondent of a London journal, who lived many years in India, relates the following incidents of his leopard hunting:

Reeves and his shikaree, Gunnoo, found a leopard in the hills. On being wounded, he charged home, fixing his teeth in Reeves' upper thigh, clawing his legs, and shaking furiously. Reeves told his shikaree to help him, while he battered the beast's head. He was a very powerful man, very good with the gloves, but the leopard shook him as if the blows were nothing.

At last the shikaree, taking off his turban, passed it round the beast's neck, and held on; not only till he had choked him off, but till Reeves was ready to pay his debt. The bite was a badone to heal.

A party of six were hog-hunting in the Yenrit Hills, when the shikaree was sent to tell us of a tiger. Dismounting and taking our guns, we climbed the steep hill-side by a cattle-track. My horse had fallen with me in the morning, and being quite lame, I could not keep pace with the rest.

Before I knew what was going on, several shots were fired some sixty or seventy yards towards me. Bullets whistled round, and a leopard was springing down the track before me. Taking it altogether, it struck me the situation was not a safe one, so, stepping off the path, I dropped down behind a rock, allowing the beast to pass close to me, while more bullets knocked up the stones behind him.

When my friend ran down, I got up and followed on. The men on the hill-side pointed to a ravine where the tail of our quarry could be seen.

"Pull him out!" says one. We placed ourselves as each thought best, and showered down rocks upon the great milk bush that covered him.

My place was just over him. After a considerable time, out he came at the foot of the rocks, roaring savagely, and sprung up a rock some ten feet high, to get at a man standing there; as he was within a foot of the man's leg my bullet struck him through the lungs, rolling him back, but not before his blood had spurted all over the spell-struck man.

With this mortal wound in him, he tried to reach several of the party, but sank at last with some ten or twelve holes through his beautiful, spotted skin. He was a very fine specimen of a leopard. The man who was nearly caught thanked me very gratefully for saving him. Frightened though he had been, he now rather boasted of the foamy blood spots on his skin.

Aged One Hundred and Three.

The Media (Penn.) *American* of a recent date says: "Mrs. Fanny Forry, of West Hempfield, Lancaster county, celebrated, on Saturday, her one hundred and third anniversary. She was born November 17, 1774, near Columbia, where she still resides. Her only surviving sister, now eighty-six years old, resides in Ohio. Mrs. Forry's maiden name was Seltz, her relatives of that name being still an extensive family in the neighborhood. She has been the mother of seven children, of whom two are still living; of her thirty-eight grandchildren, twenty-seven are living, and eleven dead; of 149 great-grandchildren, 123 are living, and twenty-six dead; and of sixteen great-great-grandchildren, fourteen are living and two dead, her lineal descendants aggregating 210. Mrs. Forry has never been further from home than Lancaster, and was never on the cars in her life, though numerous railroads run within a short distance of her residence. In personal appearance Mrs. Forry is short of stature, and weighs about ninety-seven pounds; she moves around the house, and even walks out to and about the garden without assistance from any one. She converses readily and fluently in German, and delights to indulge in reminiscences of her youth. She recollects clearly having seen Washington and a part of his army pass a schoolhouse where she went to school when quite a little girl. She is a constant member of the Mennonite Church, having been joined to that faith when but seventeen years old."

The Dead Letter Office.

The dead letter office, says a Washington correspondent, is an interesting place to visit; not all like a living-letter office, but a room containing many tables at which sit clerks examining, sorting and arranging the piles of correspondence that have come to naught. Some open the letters, which are then passed to others for examination, when those containing money are passed on to clerks whose duty it is to make a memorandum of the contents. Then the whole is freshly re-enclosed to return to the sender; and in case it doesn't find him, it comes back to Washington. It is interesting to note the contents of the moneyed letters. Small pieces of silver and currency are plentiful, and sometimes a bit of silver will have a piece of currency wrapped around it, so carefully! The bank notes range all the way from one to twenty, and perhaps higher, but that was the largest one we saw. Who would be so careless as to let a twenty dollar note go astray? It must have been lovely woman; for the direction, on all the letters we glanced at, was in feminine chirography. The many articles which have failed to find an owner, and have returned to the dead letter office, such as jewelry, embroideries and all the little things that are sent by mail, were until recently kept on exhibition, and formed quite a curious museum; but they are now packed away preparatory to being sold at auction.

Cases of Mistaken Identity.

Mistaken identity is a fruitful theme in the hands of the novelist, and here are three cases from New York, which may aid the production of the ever approaching American novel. A son identified a body at the morgue as that of his father, who, however, made his appearance after the coroner's inquest had been held, and, as a prisoner, was on the eve of being tried for his taking off. In another case the father of a family was met on the street by one of his children while his supposed remains were awaiting burial at his residence. In the courts another curious case came up the other day. The accused was, fortunately, able to prove he was not the criminal but "some other fellow," and so saved himself from the penitentiary.

Singing Mice.

A correspondent writes from Menton, in France, to *Nature*: Last winter we occupied the rooms we now do at Menton. Early in February we heard, as we thought, the song of a canary, and fancied it was outside our balcony; however we soon discovered that the singing was in our *salon*, and that the songster was a mouse; at that time the weather was rather cold, and we had a little fire, and the mouse spent most of the day under the fender, where we kept it supplied with bits of biscuit; in a few days it became quite tame, and would come on the hearth in an evening and sing for several hours; sometimes it would climb up the chiffonier and ascend a vase of flowers to drink at the water, and then sit and sing on the edge of the table and allow us to go quite near to it without ceasing its warble; one of its favorite haunts was the wood basket, and it would often sit and sing on the edge of it. On the last night of the carnival, we had a number of friends in our *salon*, and the little mouse sang most vigorously, much to their delight and astonishment, and was not in the least disturbed by the talking. In the evening the mouse would often run about the room and under the door into the corridor and adjoining rooms, and then return to its own hearth; after amusing us for nearly a month it disappeared, and we suspect it was caught in a trap set in one of the rooms beyond. The mouse was small and had very large ears, which it moved about much while singing; the song was not unlike that of the canary in many of its trills, and it sang quite as beautifully as any canary, but it had more variety, and some of its notes were much lower, more like those of the bullfinch. One great peculiarity was a sort of double song, which we had now and then—an air with an accompaniment; the air was loud and full, the notes being low and the accompaniment quite subdued. Some of our party were sure that there was more than one mouse until we had the performance from the edge of the wood basket and were within a yard or two of it. My son had suggested that many or all mice may have the same power, but that the notes are usually so much higher in the scale that, like the cry of the dormouse and the bat, they are at the verge of the pitch to which the human ear is sensitive; this may be so, but the notes of our mouse were so low, and even the highest so far within the limits of the human ear, that I am inclined to think the gift of singing in mice is but of very rare occurrence.

George J. Romanes, the well-known student of animal psychology, writes to the same journal: Several years ago I received some of these animals from a friend, and kept them in confinement for one or two months. I write, however, to remark one curious fact about the singing of these mice, namely, that it seemed to be evoked by two very opposite sets of conditions. When undisturbed, the animals used for the most part remain quiet during the day, and begin to sing at night; but at any time they were alarmed, by handling them or otherwise, whether during the day or night, they were sure to sing vigorously. Thus the action seemed to be occasioned either by contentment or by fear. The character of the song, however, was slightly different in two cases.

That these mice did not learn this art from singing birds there can be no doubt, for they were captured in a house where no such birds were kept. It may be worth while to add that this house (a London one) seemed to have been suddenly invaded, so to speak, by a number of these animals, for although my friend has lived in this house since the year 1862, it was only during a few months that singing mice were heard in it, and during these few months they were heard in considerable numbers.

Navies of the World.

The navies of the European world are pretty full. England has 152 active vessels and 350 in reserve; 60,000 sailors with 3,000 officers, and 13,000 marines with 826 officers, and ten monster ironclads. France has 115 active vessels with seventy-eight in reserve; 48,000 sailors with 1,800 officers, and 16,000 marines with 780 officers; three monster ironclads and nine smaller coast-boats. Germany has sixty-one active vessels and forty-eight in reserve; 8,000 sailors and marines with 500 officers, and three ironclads. Russia has 158 active vessels, mostly small; 60,000 sailors with 2,000 officers, only one-third serving on board ship; one monster ironclad. Austria has sixty-eight active vessels; 7,000 sailors with 500 officers. Italy has sixty-five active vessels; 12,000 sailors with 425 officers, and 3,000 marines with 115 officers; two monster ironclads, the largest in existence, carrying eight 100-ton guns. Turkey has fifty-seven active vessels and twenty-eight in reserve; 36,000 sailors and marines with 1,000 officers; seven ironclads. Spain has 128 active vessels; 21,000 sailors and marines, with officers; three small ironclads. Greece has twenty-one active vessels; 7,000 sailors and marines. Denmark, thirty-three active vessels; 10,000 sailors and marines. Holland, eighty-seven active vessels; 12,000 sailors and marines. These sea-going engines of war are the sources of immense expense to the powers using them; yet they are not only considered indispensable as they stand, but continual additions are being made to their number.

Words of Wisdom.

There never did, and there never will, exist anything permanently noble and excellent in the character which is a stranger to the exercise of resolute self-denial.

Be careful not to interrupt another man when he is speaking; hear him out, and you will understand him better, and be able to give him a better answer.

Kindness has converted more sinners than either zeal, eloquence or learning, and these three last have never converted any one unless they were kind also.

The best time to frame an answer to the letter of a friend is the moment you receive it. Then the warmth of friendship and the intelligence received most forcibly co-operate.

The purposes, objects, and resolutions of life are the perfectly formed links, and the fulfilling of these aspirations is the linking of them together, which forms the useful chain.

Sleeping car conductors are generally pleasant, gentlemanly fellows. And yet, strange to say, one always likes them to give him a wide berth.

A Little Dog's Oppertune Visit.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Examiner* says: The other night the residence of Dr. P. W. Hiestand, at Millersville, was burglariously entered while the family were quietly asleep in their beds. The bold intruder bored a hole in the outer cellar door, through which he managed to insert some instrument and push back the inside bolt. In the cellar he found an axe, with which he cut a hole in the kitchen door at the head of the cellar stairs, and so succeeded in unlocking the door. In the kitchen he found and appropriated to his own use a pair of boots and twenty-five cents of milk money. In the kitchen was the doctor's dog—small and gentle—quite unable to cope with a burglar, but, as the sequel will show, possessed of that sagacity which often is more effective than mere brute strength. After the burglar had thoroughly inspected the lower precincts of the house, with the indifferent result above stated, he bethought himself of the more promising regions above. But no sooner had he opened the door leading up stairs, than the little dog began his part in the drama. Quietly had that dog looked on while the villain prowled about on the first floor; without any audible protest had he seen his master's boots and the milk-money of his mistress stolen before his very eyes; evidently the opening of the up-stairs' door was what he had waited and hoped for. Unostentatiously insinuating his little body into the crack of the door made by the burglar in opening it, the dog passed noiselessly up to the Doctor's chamber, and had told him of the robbery below and the danger above before the cautious thief had got half way up. Of course, the doctor sprang to the rescue on the instant and made some noise in doing so. The burglar heard the noise, hastily retreated, and made good his escape. But the house was saved, and saved by the dog; saved a good deal more intelligently and really than the geese saved Rome. It will be some consolation to the foiled burglar to know the cause of his ridiculous fiasco, and to learn that Dr. Hiestand got a good look at him and will have no trouble in identifying him when the time comes.

An Eccentric Woman.

The "Miss Thompson, of America," who was described in the *World* a few days ago as having electrified Edinburgh by ordering for her mare a set of shoes of solid gold, has been identified by the Niagara Falls *Gazette* as an eccentric guest last summer of the Cataract House. She never registered her name, and repelled all social advances. Her bills were paid promptly, usually in twenty dollar gold pieces, which she also, at the time of her departure, lavished upon the attendants of the hotel. She would leave the hotel without announcement and be absent several days, and upon returning seek her room as though she had only been out for a short walk. In numberless other ways she evinced a mind decidedly peculiar. She had a valuable mare with her, which she was in the habit of riding, usually with a groom on foot to lead the animal. While occupying apartments at the Cataract, the lady left one day as quiet as usual; and some days after the proprietors received a telegram from Bristol, England, from their eccentric guest, requesting special care for the mare until she should return. Weeks after she returned and remained a short time; then again took her departure for Scotland, taking her mare with her, and also one of the porters at the hotel to take care of the animal on the way.—*New York World*

Migration of Insects.

Professor Riley regards the migration of insects as due to their multiplying more rapidly than their means of support. The migration of rats is attributed to the same cause, and similar observations have been made as to other animals. Many insects that are not normally of a migratory tendency, exhibit it when pressed by dearth of food. In these cases they collect together and migrate in large bodies. Referring to instances of the kind, Professor Riley, at a recent meeting of the St. Louis Academy of Science, stated that vast flights of butterflies took place at times from the equatorial regions of South America. Migrating swarms have been observed at sea; and also in the southwestern part of the United States, where the fact is frequently recorded in local newspapers, especially in September and October, and occasionally in the spring months. In every instance where observations have been made, this migrating butterfly has been found to be the archippus.

Ravages of Rats.

The rats have been gathering in droves and have made heavy inroads on corn-cribs and stables, writes a Plattsmouth, (Neb.) correspondent. At the barn of Mr. Stuhl, near the county poor house, they are so numerous that on rainy days the men of the place stand and knock them down with clubs till they tire themselves out. One day recently the men hauled away two wagon loads of the pests and still you could not discern that they grew less. A horse which was sick had his side eaten into and his eyes eaten out while in a lying position unable to rise. Halters are eaten from horses' heads, and it is really dangerous to tie horses in some stables. The above-mentioned stable has been literally eaten down by rats. The tenants have been eaten, the sides caved, and the roof fallen; the sills also have been destroyed, and all done by rats.

Russian Trophies in Kars.

A war correspondent writes: The Russian trophies in Kars are beyond expectation. Three hundred and twelve cannons, among them forty-two field pieces, whole depots of rifles and revolvers, large quantities of ammunition, stores and provisions, and about 16,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the conquerors. The remainder of the garrison must be considered as killed, or as having deserted. The Russians shut their eyes with regard to deserters, as they experience too much trouble and cost by transporting their countless prisoners in this season into the interior of their ice-shackled country. Whosoever manages to procure for himself a suit of plain clothes may run away and make himself comfortable in one of the villages, or in his own homestead. Voluntarily these men will not again join Mukhtar Pasha's hungry and neglected host. The Russian losses do not exceed 2,000 men, and are less than had been originally supposed.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

Eastern and Middle States.

The charge of inefficient and capricious enforcement of the laws, made against the police commissioners of New York by Mayor Ely, was withdrawn by that official after a trial lasting several days.

The bank of George M. Brooks at Lowville, N. Y., has suspended payment. The liabilities are placed at $60,000.

A number of houses were destroyed by a fire in Westerley, R. I. Loss, about $60,000. At Jamaica, Long Island, five buildings were burned, causing a loss of $12,000.

George B. Bigelow, a prominent lawyer of Boston, Mass., was arrested on the charge of embezzling $40,000 which was held in trust by him.

Hon. Benjamin F. Butler delivered a speech in Boston, in which he denounced the President for not sustaining Packard and Kellogg in Louisiana.

The New York Legislature met in Albany and organized, James W. Husted (Republican) being elected speaker of the assembly.

John Bonner & Co., well-known stock brokers of New York city, failed. The amount involved by their failure is about $1,000,000, and upon the heels of the financial fall of the firm came the suspension of the New York Bankers' and Brokers' Association, of which Mr. Bonner was president, and all of whose available resources he had utilized. Many bankers and brokers had left securities in the hands of the firm as collateral for loans, and these securities could not be found, as Bonner had fled from the city just before the crash.

Three more bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the New York candy manufactory.

The Pennsylvania Legislature met at Harrisburgh and organized.

One hundred failures and assignments were reported in New York in December, the aggregate liabilities of which were nearly $8,000,000.

Miss Lizzie Davis, aged nineteen, was stabbed and instantly killed in her home in Ferndale, Pa., by John Baddock, aged twenty-one, who then proceeded to his house, a few doors off, and shot himself through the heart. Jealousy is believed to have led to the double tragedy.

Thomas S. Lambert, ex-president of the American Popular Life Insurance Company of New York, recently found guilty of perjury in swearing to false statements of the company's condition, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor in the State prison.

A fire at Salem, N. J., destroyed a number of buildings in the business part of the place, doing damage to the extent of about $40,000.

Two excise bills and a New York city charter amendment have been introduced in the New York Legislature.

At a meeting of the directors of the Bull's Head Bank, of New York, it was resolved to wind up the affairs of the institution.

Governor Conner was inaugurated at Augusta, Me., and Governor Rice at Boston, Mass.

Four of the former managers of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., have been indicted for conspiring to defraud the policy holders, as alleged in the complaint.

The Woburn Five Cent Savings Bank, of Woburn, Mass., has been enjoined from doing further business; and the Rollinsford Savings Bank, of Salmon Falls, N. H., has given notice that it will pay up depositors as fast as possible and retire from business.

A fire in Harrisburg, Pa., destroyed the malt house of B. M. Gredler & Co., causing a loss of $70,000, on which there is $55,300 insurance; and a fire in Franklin, Pa., burned down Bailey's block, causing a loss estimated at $30,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

Several vessels were wrecked and many lives were lost by a severe storm of wind and snow along the Atlantic coast in the vicinity of Cape Cod.

Western and Southern States.

A fire at Napoleon, Ohio, destroyed six buildings in the business part of the town, causing a loss of $15,000, on which there is $8,700 insurance.

Jack Harris was hanged at Clinton, Tenn., for the murder of Isaac White in 1863. The murderer had been a fugitive from justice for over twelve years and his execution was witnessed by an immense crowd.

The loss of property on Western rivers during 1877 is set down at $5,330,000, and the number of lives lost in the same time was seventy-one—more than two-thirds of them by burning and explosion of steamers.

The colored school teachers of Missouri held a ten days' convention in St. Louis.

While making New Year's calls in Cleveland, Ohio, Charles T. Boyer and C. Meitzer, clerks in a clothing store, were thrown from their buggy. Boyer was instantly killed and Meitzer was seriously wounded.

The German Savings Bank of Lafayette, Ind., has failed. Its liabilities are placed at $99,000 and nominal assets at $94,000.

Colonel F. W. M. Holliday was inaugurated governor of Virginia with much display, this being the first occasion since colonial times that a governor of Virginia has been inaugurated with such imposing public ceremonies.

Recent Western failures: Joseph H. Helmer, of Chicago, real estate and loan broker, with about $150,000 liabilities; Jacob Bunn, of Springfield, Ill., banker, with about $800,000 liabilities, and Hickox & Spears, of San Francisco, bankers, with liabilities unknown.

Seven men were instantly killed by the explosion of two tons of nitro-glycerine that were about to be removed to a railroad car near Negaunee, Mich. The force of the explosion was so terrific that it was felt distinctly five miles away. A locomotive was thrown fifty feet into the air and landed a shapeless wreck, and of the seven men killed three were blown into a thousand fragments.

A wagon containing Mrs. Goodloe and four children was backed by a frightened team off a bridge near the Odin river, near Nashville, Tenn., and all the children were drowned.

Several counties in Virginia were visited recently by an earthquake shock, accompanied by a roaring sound.

The legislature of Maryland organized and listened to the reading of Governor Carroll's message.

The State Savings Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., has gone into liquidation. The assets are stated to be sufficient to cover all liabilities.

From Washington.

The sum of $1,396,512 in legal-tender notes—that amount being eighty per cent. of the national bank notes issued during the past month—was destroyed by the United States treasurer.

The bills introduced in the last session of Congress for the construction of public buildings aggregate nearly $6,000,000 the greater part of which is for the West and South.

The President and Mrs. Hayes celebrated their silver wedding quietly in the White House. A number of the guests present had been at their wedding twenty-five years ago.

The New Year's day reception given by the President at the White House was attended by all the army and navy officers, foreign ambassadors and other officials, as well as many private citizens.

Upon representations of Congressmen Schleicher and Mills, of Texas, the President has ordered that a commission of three—two officers of the army and a citizen of Texas—investigate the attack on State troops at El Paso, alleged to have been made by parties from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

In December the public debt was reduced $71,623.15.

There was a falling off of $448,000 in the internal revenue receipts during December.

There will be a public sale soon of goods unclaimed and left over from the Centennial exhibition. The articles left behind by exhibitors are numerous, and some of them valuable.

The excess of imports over exports in the United States during the eleven months ended November 30, last, amounts to $124,607,000.

Foreign News.

By a fire that broke out in a shoe manufactory in St. John, N. B., eleven buildings were burned and a loss of $60,000 was incurred; partially insured.

Ralph Waldo Emerson the American poet and essayist, has been elected a member of the French Academy of Moral Sciences.

Don Carlos has been expelled from France at the request of the Spanish government; and ex-Queen Isabella, has written a letter protesting against his expulsion and denying that she was leagued with him in a conspiracy against the Spanish king.

A fight lasting over an hour took place between two bodies of workmen who were holding meetings in London for and against the Turks, and several arrests were made.

General Gourko defeated the Turks at Tesskesan, and they retreated to Sophia.

Pollado, Biondo & Co., of Cuba, have failed for $2,500,000 gold.

A Literary Thief.

Dr. J. G. Holland, editor of *Scribner's Monthly*, in a letter to the New York *Tribune*, acknowledges that he has been made the victim of a literary thief. The January number of the magazine contains a poem entitled "The Song of the Milk-maid," purporting to be by one H. S. Kellogg, whereas it is taken bodily from Sidney Dobell, a very original poet, but one not generally read. Dr. Holland proceeds to give the name and address of the pretended author, and to brand him as a "literary thief and swindler." It is further stated that the fellow asked only five dollars for his work.—*Evening Wisconsin*

Romance of a Millionaire.

Three columns of scandal or romance, as the case may be, about Mrs. W. C. Ralston, are printed in the *Chronicle* of San Francisco. In 185—, when Mr. Ralston was a steamboat clerk, he visited New York, and met in society Miss Louisa Thorne, a lady connected with Commodore Vanderbilt's family. The two became warmly attached, but their union was opposed by her wealthy parents. Her untimely death brought the romance to an end, and her lover, inconsolable over her loss, sought relief in the distractions of business. An exquisite miniature, painted upon ivory, which she had given, before her death, was never far from him. Before he married Miss Lizzie Fry, he told her, with rare frankness, that he never could love her or any other woman; that he had consecrated his affection to one who had gone before him; but if she, with the full knowledge of the facts, would accept marriage with him, he would make her as happy as he could. She accepted the terms and the wedding took place; but although outwardly all went fair with the married couple, they were not mated. After her husband's tragic death, Senator Sharon settled up the estate, at an immense personal sacrifice, and contrived to put Mrs. Ralston in possession of over $200,000. Late in 1875 she went to Paris with the intention of occupying a modest house, living quietly and educating her children. On the voyage to Europe she made the acquaintance of a gentleman who represented himself to be a son of an American contractor in St. Petersburg. She lived very expensively in Paris, and her new friends were constantly at her house. When she returned to San Francisco last summer, she was induced by her friends to convey what was left of her estate, much of which was already squandered, to Col. J. D. Fry, in trust. At Rawlings she joined her Paris associate, and before she sailed from New York for Europe she demanded of Fry a reconveyance of her property and a surrender of the trust. When this request was complied with and the balance of $100,000 drawn, she dispatched E. C. Ames, a Providence lawyer, to San Francisco with a power of attorney. This is, by implication, an expression of dissatisfaction at the manner in which her husband's estate has been administered by Mr. Sharon. Mr. Ames has called upon the senator for an account of the estate, and has taken pains to resent the insinuation that his client's Paris friend is a rogue.

A Scene in Court.

As Justice Plummer was hearing a case in the Tombs police court, New York, one morning recently, an elderly man walked up to the outer railing before the bench, and in a loud tone of voice commenced to speak to him about his wife, who had just been committed for intoxication. The justice ordered him to take a seat and wait till his time came. He turned aside and seated himself with the lawyers, but was ordered to move elsewhere. On walking up the aisle toward the door he suddenly turned around, and cried out: "You separated me from my wife," flung a tin pail which he held in his hand in the direction of the bench. It struck against the corner of one of the seats and spilled its contents over all in the neighborhood. Counsellor James Oliver at once made the examination room, in a crouching attitude, wiping his hat, and looking as if he had just come from whitewashing a ceiling, for the can contained milk. A loaf of bread and a yellow mug that contained soup were also flung at the time. The man was instantly ordered to be locked up, and a complaint of disorderly conduct was preferred against him by Officer Anderson. When arraigned he gave the name of Wm. B. Stanton, residing in Brooklyn, and said he only came to give "a mouthful" to his wife, who was unjustly arrested. Being somewhat intoxicated, and for his conduct, he was committed for ten days.

(From the Ohio Farmer.)

Treatment of Spavin in Horses.

EDITOR OF OHIO FARMER:—The inquiry is often made in our agricultural and family journals concerning a remedy for spavin.

Dr. J. B. Kendall, of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., some time since, in treating a horse for spavin in the usual manner by blistering, finding that the application produced so much soreness and pain and apparently no good, determined to investigate the matter in order to find a remedy, if possible, that would produce the desired effect in a more rational and human manner. This result he finally succeeded in accomplishing, and the "Kendall's Spavin Cure," as it is called, is proving all that could reasonably have been expected of it. I have interested myself particularly in the matter in order to get at the facts, and find that the remedy will effectually remove spavin and splint in from five to six weeks time, causing no blistering or soreness and leaving no callous or scar to indicate where the difficulty existed.

This is truly an important discovery in medical science, and the ease with which it can be applied and the absence of suffering to the animal treated will commend the remedy to the attention of all. E. R. TOWLE

West Berkshire, Vt.

We are informed that the "Kendall's Spavin Cure" can now be had throughout the country at the stores. Circulars will be sent to all sending their address, which give testimonials of its beneficial effects on horses, by removing the enlargements of all kinds, without blistering, and also working to perfection on man.

The following references are given for the benefit of any desiring to investigate the effects of "Kendall's Spavin Cure": Rev. O. S. Bedford, pastor M. E. Church, Hyde Park, Vt.; Charles A. Currier, special agent for the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Boston, Mass.; Joseph Baker, agent for the same Society, East Boston, Mass.; H. W. Pegus, foreman Metropolitan Horse Car Stable, Boston Neck, Mass.; E. R. Towle, agricultural editor St. Albans *Messenger*, West Berkshire, Vt.; Thos. O. Connor, chief engineer Fire Department, New Orleans, La.

The Peruvian Syrup

Is an iron tonic, prepared expressly to supply the Blood with its iron element. Being free from alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an iron constitution. It is an excellent substitute for wine or brandy where a stimulant is needed. Sold by all druggists.

Get the Genuine.

The genuine Dooley's Yeast Powder is sold only in cans. Always refuse it if offered loose or in bulk. It is the practice of many grocers and dealers to keep cheap Baking or Yeast Powder loose, and sell it for any brand that is called for. We therefore caution purchasers to see that they get it only in cans, under the Label and Trade Mark of the Manufacturers, Dooley & Brother, New York.

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Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are used and endorsed by the best Hotels, Confectioners, and Grocers throughout the country. They are perfectly pure, and of great strength—at once the cheapest and best; and received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition.

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I Never Felt Better.
Such is the verdict after taking a dose of Quirk's Irish Tea. Sold in packages at 25 cents.

Death to His Reverse Rebs.

The mortuary statistics of the whole civilized world show that about one-fifth of all mankind die of consumption alone, and the number of deaths due to consumption bears a greater ratio to the whole number than that of any other three diseases together. Moreover, investigation proves that this ratio is steadily increasing. Its increasing prevalence has led to the popular belief that consumption is incurable. Every year hundreds of these sufferers seek, in the sunny retreats of Florida or the dry atmosphere of Colorado, for health—and only find a grave. The influence of the atmosphere—the only remedial agent than either Florida or Colorado can afford the consumptive—is at best only palliative. The cure of consumption depends upon two essential conditions: 1st, the arrest of the abnormal breaking down of the tissues, which prevents emaciation; and 2nd, the restoration of healthy nutrition, in order to stop the formation of tuberculous matter. Fulfill these conditions, and consumption is as curable as fever. To fulfill these conditions the required remedy must increase the appetite, favor the assimilation of food, and enrich the blood, thus retarding the development of tubercles. To accomplish this a more powerful alterative than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has never been discovered. At the same time it soothes the irritation of the nervous system produced by violent coughing, which in its turn so often leads to more serious results. The use of "expectorants" in consumption is absolutely suicidal. For while removing the tubercles already formed, they produce yet more serious results by inflaming and destroying the sound and healthy tissues. Consumption requires a remedy that will *a cure* while it relieves; harsh medicines but add to the flame that already threatens to consume the system. The Golden Medical Discovery fulfills these conditions, and has been pronounced the best remedy yet discovered to allay and arrest consumption.

Regular Correction Essential to Health.

The regular secretion and flow of the gastric juices, and of the bile which the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters promotes, are effects which conduce materially to the restoration of health when the system is disordered. Food is not digested in the dyspeptic stomach because the gastric fluid is deficient, superabundant or vitiated; the liver becomes congested and the bowels constipated because the supply of bile is inadequate or misdirected. The Bitters rectifies all this, and removes every ill consequence of non-assimilation and bilious irregularity. Furthermore, it stimulates the action of the kidneys, by which impurities are, so to speak, strained from the blood, and any tendency in the urinary organs to grow sluggish and disordered is counteracted. Whether it be used as a means of regulating gastric or bilious secretion, and relieving the overloaded bowels, or to promote complete and therefore healthful, crimation, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied upon with confidence to accomplish the end in view.

A GOOD IDEA.—Free consultation by an experienced and successful physician may seem an innovation but it is only keeping with the times. Dr. R. Greene of 34 Temple place, Boston, Mass., may now be consulted free on all diseases. He also gives free advice if consulted by letter enclosing stamp for reply. 25 years successful practice in Boston has justly gained a wide-spread reputation that should ripen confidence in those seeking the advice of a physician.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.—One dollar's worth of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, fed to a coop of thirty hens will yield a profit of $3, besides preventing all manner of disease.

Patentees and inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros. in another column.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, and Spasms taken internally, and Cramp, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back, and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 50 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Flat Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

Coughs and Colds yield readily to Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, which is a most agreeable remedy. It heals the soreness, loosens the phlegm and expels it from the system with scarcely an effort on the part of the patient.

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NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Native	09¾@	10¾
Texas and Cherokee	06¾@	07
Milch Cows	40 00@	70 00
Hogs—Live	05¾@	06¼
Dressed	06¾@	08
Sheep	04¾@	05
Lambs	06¾@	08
Cotton—Middling	11¾@	11¾
Flour—Western—Good to Choice	5 90@	6 25
State—Good to Choice	6 50@	8 50
Buckwheat, per cwt	2 75@	3 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 48@	1 53
No.—2 Milwaukee	1 35@	1 37
Rye—State	73@	77
Barley—State	78@	77
Barley Malt	80@	90
Buckwheat	60@	65
Oats—Mixed Western	50@	61
Corn—Mixed Western	61@	63½
Hay, per cwt	65@	85
Straw, per cwt	40@	45
Hops	75@—85 @40	75@ 11
Pork—Mess	12 80@	13 00
Lard—City Steam	08¼@	08
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	18 00@	21 00
" No. 2, new	10 00@	12 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 50@	6 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	16@	17
Palm Nuts—Crude	03½@03¾	Refined, 13½
Wool—California Fleece	30@	33
Texas "	30@	35
Australian "	44@	49
State IX	44@	46
Guinea—Bliata	27@	32
Western—Choice	28@	30
Western—Good to Prime	24@	26
Western—Fireing	18@	21
Cheese—State Factory	12@	14
State Skimmed	10@	11½
Western	08@	10
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	23½@	24½
BUFFALO.		
Flour	6 30@	7 50
Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee	1 33@	1 37
Corn—Mixed	53@	55
Oats	34@	42
Rye	56@	57
Barley	82@	85
Barley Malt	80@	83
PHILADELPHIA.		
Beef Cattle—Extra	06@	06¼
Sheep	05@	06¾
Hogs—Dressed	06@	06¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	7 12@	7 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 42@	1 43
Rye	55@	57
Corn—Yellow	60@	61
Mixed	59@	60
Oats—Mixed	39@	40
Petroleum—Crude	06¾@07¾	Refined, 12½
Wool—Colorado	28@	29
Texas	29@	31
California	19@	35
BOSTON.		
Beef Cattle	06@	06¾
Sheep	06¾@	07¾
Hogs	06@	06¾
Lambs	07@	10
	07¾@	08
WATERTOWN, MASS.		
Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	5 50@	6 90
Sheep	7 00@	7 75
Lambs	7 00@	8 00

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